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U.S. Confirms Offer By Soviet in Geneva

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet negotiators at the Geneva arms talks have raised the possibility of offering a 30-percent cutback in strategic nuclear missiles and bombers along with a related reduction in nuclear bombs and warheads, administration officials said.

Just last Friday, earlier public hints from Moscow in a similar vein were dismissed by the Reagan White House as "really propaganda," on the ground that they were not part of the Geneva arms negotiations.

The significance of the latest disclosure is that U.S. officials now say that, in Geneva, the Soviet side has raised the possibility of a cutback in nuclear warheads and bombs, something the administration has sought for three years along with a cutback in strategic missiles and bombers. The development came late in the round of talks that ended July 16, officials said Wednesday.

They were quick to caution, however, that this idea has been raised only in informal discussion and that the Soviet negotiating team has not formally offered a proposal embracing it.

What has happened, these officials said, is that without officially changing its position, the Soviet side has floated the idea of a 30-percent cutback in strategic launchers and an "appropriately related" percentage reduction in nuclear "charges."

U.S. negotiators have been unable to determine whether the Soviet Union meant this term to refer only to nuclear missile warheads or also to bombs and cruise missiles. If it applied only to missile warheads, "this would begin to be a serious proposal," Edward L. Rowley, a senior State Department advisor on arms control, said Wednesday.

In past arms negotiations, such feelers have sometimes been a prelude to finding formulas for compromise. At present, however, the Reagan administration has taken a cautious stance.

Mr. Rowley said that recent "hints that the Soviets would reduce weapons as well as launchers are vague and have not been useful."

Other officials said the Soviet concept was hedged with conditions that the administration found unacceptable.

Specifically, they said, the Soviet Union insisted on linking a reduction of strategic offensive armaments to a firm ban against research on strategic defensive systems and a limit on intermediate-range offensive missiles that would require cutbacks in U.S. deployments in West-



Edward L. Rowley

ern Europe or in the British and French nuclear forces.

Nonetheless, the Soviet moves have intrigued some U.S. officials and left an opening to be probed when the next round of arms talks begins Sept. 19 after the summer recess.

Without mentioning specific Soviet moves, Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, said last Friday that at the latest round of arms talks, "We have seen a few signs that might ultimately prove to be promising."

During the latest talks, he said, Soviet negotiators "were willing to engage conceptually, not in concrete terms, but it enabled us to emerge in the second round with a far better understanding on each side of the other side's position."

Mr. McFarlane did not allude to what was disclosed Wednesday, but to another Soviet concept, raised recently in Geneva and previously disclosed, for limiting different categories of nuclear weapons, such as land-based intercontinental missiles, to a certain percentage of each side's overall strategic arsenal.

Soviet to Insist on Ban

The chief Soviet negotiator for space arms at the Geneva talks said Thursday that Moscow would insist on a ban on research into a space-based missile defense system, and he dismissed U.S. arguments that this could not be verified, Reuters reported.

"Work on space weapons, even at an early stage, is accompanied by signs that can be observed by national technical means," the negotiator, Yuli A. Kvitinsky, said. "National technical means" is a term for satellite surveillance.

Conferees Agree on Nerve Gas

House-Senate Action Seen as Reagan Victory

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators have tentatively agreed on legislation that would allow the Defense Department to end a 16-year moratorium and resume production of chemical weapons, according to congressional and Pentagon sources.

The agreement was expected to be presented Thursday to the full conference committee working on the defense authorization bill for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. Aides said approval of the production of new chemical weapons seemed assured.

In a major gain for the Reagan administration, the conferees dropped a House-passed requirement that American allies in Europe agree to deploy the new weapons before production could begin.

The compromise bill would require the president to consult with the allies on a plan for deploying the new weapons, but the allies' views would not be binding.

The new weapons would use a binary nerve gas system. These weapons would contain two relatively harmless substances that become toxic after they are mixed together.

In May, the Senate approved the administration's full request for \$163.5 million for chemical weapons. The House voted last month to accept an expenditure of \$124.5 million.

The agreement was worked out by a panel of House and Senate members, including Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who heads the House armed services committee.

The nerve gas issue was one of the last major disputes between the House and Senate as they tried to resolve differences in their separate versions of the \$302.5-billion defense authorization bill.

Participants said the conferees hoped to finish the bill Thursday and present it to the House and Senate for final approval next week.

The conferees remained deadlocked over several provisions governing military contracts. The military bill also included compromises, negotiated last week, that would limit the number of MX missiles to be deployed to 30, allow

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Subroto, Indonesia's energy minister and president of OPEC, addressed a press conference in Geneva on Thursday following the decision by OPEC to cut the prices of some crude oil. Algeria, Libya and Iran, whose oil minister, Mohammed Ghazali, is at left, voted against the move.

OPEC Approves, in Vote of 10 to 3, Minor Cuts in Price of Some Crude Oil

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries approved by a majority vote Thursday small price cuts for certain grades of crude oil.

Oil traders and analysts said the cuts probably would have little effect on the market and represented little, if any, progress in OPEC's effort to end a four-year decline in oil prices.

But some said OPEC achieved a small victory by avoiding squabbles during the four-day meeting here.

"They've gone for the minimum of disturbance," said Paul McDonald, chief oil analyst at the London office of Shearson Lehman Brothers.

An OPEC official said the cuts were effective immediately and estimated that they reduced the average official OPEC price by 50 cents a barrel and medium grades by 27 cents. Official prices of lighter varieties are unchanged, although free-market prices are about \$2 or \$3 lower, forcing nearly all OPEC members to offer discounts.

A Saudi proposal to reduce the official price of heavy crudes by 50 cents a barrel and medium grades by 27 cents. Official prices of lighter varieties are unchanged, although free-market prices are about \$2 or \$3 lower, forcing nearly all OPEC members to offer discounts.

Saudi Arabia's Arab heavy crude, which has an American Petroleum Institute gravity rating of 27 degrees, fell to \$26 from \$26.50. Last winter, when the British oil strike temporarily increased demand for heavy crude, Arab heavy was raised 50 cents. Arab medium, rated at 31 degrees, fell 20 cents to \$27.20.

Official prices for similar crudes produced by other members are to fall by like amounts, although members have discretion in determining the exact levels. Venezuela is widely expected to reduce its prices enough to compete with Mexico, which is not a member of OPEC and earlier this month cut prices by about \$1.

The official price of Saudi heavy is still about \$1 above that prevailing on the spot, or noncontract, market, but the Saudi Arabians hope oil demand will revive later this year.

Unlike most OPEC members, the Saudi Arabians have insisted on charging the official price. That policy has helped shrink their sales to little more than two million barrels a day, less than a quarter of the level five years ago. The Saudi Ara-

West Unlikely To Back France On South Africa

By Robert D. McElroy
New York Times Service

LONDON — France's decision to take economic and diplomatic action against South Africa appeared to be an isolated move Thursday as the United States and Britain said they would not change their policies toward the white-minority government.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, made no direct comment on the French decision to freeze new investments, withdraw its ambassador to Pretoria and call a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider the state of emergency in South Africa.

But he said in Washington that there would be no change in the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa that aims at influencing Pretoria by maintaining dialogue as well as investment and trade.

"In our view, the policy we have laid out towards South Africa is a correct one," Mr. Speakes said.

France acted after South Africa declared a state of emergency under which almost 800 people have been arrested and 16 killed since Sunday.

The United States is South Africa's largest trading partner, followed by Japan, Britain, West Germany and France.

Mr. Speakes said, "We have made clear our view that the South African government must move promptly away from apartheid, which we find to be repugnant and which is the basic cause for the violence South Africa is witnessing today."

Mr. Reagan recalled the U.S. ambassador, Herman W. Nickel, from Pretoria last month to express displeasure over South African military raids into neighboring Botswana and Angola.

Congressional leaders said the French decision to impose sanctions against Pretoria should help speed passage of tough American measures that are before Congress. The Associated Press reported Thursday from Washington.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain told Parliament that Britain remained firmly behind Washington on the South African issue.

"This government believes that sanctions would hit very badly against the black population of South Africa," she said, adding that they would "be counterproductive."

Trade experts estimate British investment in South Africa at more than \$12 billion and say a quarter of a million British jobs depend on commerce with Pretoria.

Mrs. Thatcher's views came in the face of bitter criticism from the Labor opposition whose deputy leader, Roy Hattersley, said she was "wholly incapable of understanding the importance of giving a moral lead on this or any other issue."

Only in militantly anti-apartheid Scandinavia did there appear to be unqualified enthusiasm for the initiative by Paris.

And coordinator of relief operations, summoned civil defense and Italian Army officials for an emergency meeting after the weather report for the Dolomite Mountains was issued.

Claudio Tatei, a hydrologist who inspected the dam site at the request of Trento magistrates on Wednesday, said: "I am alarmed. If it rains, this is material which could liquefy. It would not be a disaster like last Friday, but..."

The Civil Defense Ministry in Rome said that 208 bodies had been recovered by Thursday morning and that 172 of them had been identified. A spokeswoman said it was impossible to confirm or deny newspaper reports that the final toll could reach more than 300.

About rescue workers at Tesero said that about 100 people were still officially missing and that as many as 55 others, believed to have been sightseeing or dining in the valley, had not been accounted for.

Helicopters flew low over the valley Thursday, searching for signs of victims under the river of mud.

Trento magistrates in charge of the judicial investigation issued a fourth arrest warrant, for Alessandro Bassanelli, managing director of the Prealpi Mining Co., which owned the dam, judicial sources said.

Giulio Rotta, a co-owner of the company, was already in detention, and his brother, Aldo Rotta, has been served an arrest warrant in a Como hospital. Matteo Tomasi, a forestry inspector, has also been arrested.

The charges include involuntary multiple manslaughter and involuntarily causing a disaster.

In West Germany, the South African issue appeared likely to expose a split in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government.

The West German opposition Social Democratic Party has said

that Bonn should follow the French lead. That view is supported in the governing coalition by members of the Free Democrats and the youth wing of Chancellor Kohl's own Christian Democrats.

There appeared to be no immediate plans in Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal or Switzerland to follow France, although some of the nations welcomed the move.

Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark described the French action as a "splendid initiative" and said Denmark, which recently banned investments in South Africa, was considering closing its consulate in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Beirut Acts To Protect American U.

United Press International

BEIRUT — Syrian-backed security forces announced new measures Thursday to defend U.S. institutions in West Beirut, which is predominantly Moslem, after gunmen abducted seven people, apparently none of them foreigners.

A coordination committee, made up of representatives of the Lebanese Army and Muslim militia forces, banned guns at the campus of the American University of Beirut and the adjacent American University Hospital, both of which have long been open to armed militiamen.

The committee, which introduced a similar ban at Beirut International Airport, said that police and army units would be bolstered at the two American institutions to keep gunmen off the grounds.

Meanwhile, a judge ordered five people to stand trial in military court for bombing attacks that killed more than 120 people at the U.S. and Iraqi embassies in Beirut, legal sources said.

The indictment was accompanied by a recommendation that the five men be sentenced to death if convicted, the sources said. No date was set for the trial.

The sources said the actions coincided with efforts to improve Lebanon's image after the hijacking of a TWA jetliner last month and the ensuing hostage crisis.

A truck packed with high explosives crashed into the Iraqi Embassy in West Beirut in December 1981, killing 11 people. A similar truck boom on April 18, 1983, killed more than 60 people at the U.S. Embassy.

All five suspects, who were not identified, were arrested weeks after the bombings and have remained in custody since.

The underground Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the U.S. Embassy blast. An anti-Iraqi group said it was responsible for the Iraqi Embassy bombing.

The abductions Thursday, occurred in three separate incidents in areas of Beirut not generally frequented by foreigners. Thirteen foreigners, including seven Americans, have been seized in Lebanon over the last 16 months and are still missing.

Officials at the American University and hospital recently complained to Prime Minister Rashid Karame about the presence of armed militiamen and called on the authorities to try harder to arrange the release of three American staff members abducted between November 1984 and June 1985.

In another development, the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army Thursday reopened crossing points it had sealed off between the narrow strip it controls near the Israeli border and areas north of the belt. Israeli Army radio reported.

The crossings were closed two weeks ago after three car-bomb attacks on South Lebanon Army checkpoints at the northern edge of the Israeli-claimed security strip, just north of the Israeli border.

Suicide bombings on July 9 and July 15 killed five South Lebanon Army soldiers, 12 Lebanese civilians. Two Israeli soldiers were slightly injured.



Rock Hudson, the American film actor, has AIDS, a spokeswoman says. Page 3.

Australia Links AIDS to Semen Donor

4 Women, Artificially Inseminated, Infected by Virus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SYDNEY — Four Australian women have been infected with the virus for AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, through artificial insemination with donated semen, a health spokesman said here Thursday.

The cases were believed to be the first documented of the virus's having been transmitted through artificial insemination, the New South Wales Health Department said.

A spokesman added that confirmation was obtained this week that the four women were infected in 1982 during insemination at Westmead Hospital, all by semen from one donor. The inseminations were unsuccessful.

A person who has the AIDS virus will not necessarily come down with the disease. One of the women has swollen lymph glands, an AIDS symptom. But the others are in good health and are unlikely to exhibit the major symptoms, the hospital said.

The discoveries were made after the woman who came down with

AIDS symptoms consulted a doctor for a glandular problem.

Three of the women later became pregnant by insemination from other donors and gave birth to healthy children, all now more than a year old. No husbands in the cases were found to have the antibodies that indicate the presence of AIDS.

Doctors emphasized that although the women might not come down with AIDS, they could infect others through sexual contact or by donating blood and organs.

AIDS attacks the immune system, leaving victims unable to fight disease. Homosexuals are a high risk group, as are intravenous drug users and persons receiving blood transfusions, such as hemophiliacs.

The Westmead Hospital immunologist, Dr. Graeme Stewart, said it was essential that doctors and patients around the world be made aware of the discovery in Australia, where screening of sperm donors is required now by law.

All sperm banks in Australia were closed in November because of the AIDS fear, said Professor

David Pennington, chairman of the New South Wales AIDS task force. They were reopened in April on the condition that strict screening be carried out, the doctor added.

Donors must undergo blood tests at the time sperm is donated. The test is repeated three months later and, if negative, the semen is then released for use.

Health Minister Neil Blewitt has predicted a 600-percent increase in the number of victims by the end of next year. Sydney, a city of 3.5 million people, is estimated to have 150,000 to 200,000 homosexuals.

Westmead Hospital noted that artificial insemination had become routine in Australia in the last decade. More than 100,000 women have been inseminated since 1980.

When the hospital realized a few weeks ago that women might have been exposed to AIDS through artificial insemination, it sent a letter to all recipients of the procedure during the past five years, offering antibody testing. It said 80 percent of the women replied and that none of the tests proved positive.

(AFP, AP)

Brush With Nuclear War Still Haunts U.S., Soviet

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Saturday, Oct. 27, 1962, one day before the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, offered to withdraw nuclear missiles from Cuba, President John F. Kennedy approved plans for air strikes on the missile sites, air bases and anti-aircraft installations on the island. The strikes were to take place Monday, just two days later.

Kennedy and his colleagues on the Executive Committee of top officials, known as Excom, convened to handle the crisis, expected that a U.S. invasion of Cuba would follow, according to participants and notes on the meetings.

At the time, U.S. intelligence believed that 20 of the 24 medium-range Soviet nuclear missiles on the island were operational, with more becoming combat-ready each day.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff had told the Excom that the planned bombing raids could not be expected to destroy all the operational missiles in Cuba. So they faced a possibility that at least one of them could be launched,

The Bomb

The Cuban Crisis

Third of four articles

causing almost certain "chaos in part of the East Coast," as Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara put it during one of the first meetings.

Soviet air defenses in Cuba, which that day shot down a U-2 reconnaissance plane, were growing stronger daily, making it more difficult to carry out a strike against the Soviet nuclear force, or even to keep track of it.

"The actions that we took on Saturday," Mr. McNamara said in a recent interview, "were actions that could have been, might have led, to a Soviet nuclear response. I recall leaving the White House that night," he added, "walking through the gardens of the White House to my car to drive

back to the Pentagon and wondering if I'd ever see another Saturday night."

According to the recently released notes of that White House meeting on Oct. 27, 1962, Mr. McNamara told the Excom that "invasion had become almost inevitable. If we leave U.S. missiles in Turkey, the Soviets might attack Turkey. If the Soviets do attack the Turks, we must respond in the NATO area."

That same day, however, Kennedy also authorized actions designed to send peaceful signals to Khrushchev, who had started the Cuban crisis as an obvious gamble and now was signaling that he wanted to end it without fighting. Both Khrushchev's decision to put the missiles in Cuba and his moves to get out of the ensuing crisis provoked opposition in the Politburo. Two years later he was removed from power.

Kennedy ordered the immediate dismantling of the 15 Jupiter missiles in Turkey. The step was intended to show Moscow that the U.S. would not use those missiles, each with a range of 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers). At

the same time, it was to prevent their unintended use should Soviet forces attack and try to seize control of them.

Under the NATO treaty, a Soviet attack on Turkey would have led to "general war," according to Bromley Smith, who at the time was executive director of the National Security Council.

Kennedy also delayed retaliation for the shooting down of the U-2, despite his order that the United States should destroy any Cuban-based anti-aircraft battery that hit a U.S. plane.

Finally, Kennedy authorized his brother Robert to give assurance to the Soviet Union through its ambassador in Washington, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, that if Khrushchev took the missiles out of Cuba, the United States would remove its missiles from Turkey, but that a commitment was needed the next day.

Some officials objected to the proposed deal, but Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson asked, according to the notes of the meeting,

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

South Africa's Top Policeman: Complex — and Very Powerful

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

PRETORIA — When he met with reporters the other day to give details of South Africa's new state of emergency, Lieutenant General Johann P. Coetzee, the commissioner of police, was asked a question that he took to be political in nature, so he declined to answer. He is a policeman, he said, not a politician. "The legislature makes the laws, and I obey them."

But the image — of a simple cop, although one on a big beat — seemed to fall far short of the reality. For years, as a secret policeman, he has been at the forefront of South Africa's onslaught against political enemies, and he is said to be an expert on international communism. Since the state of emergency was proclaimed Sunday, he has had nearly absolute power to control the lives of millions of South Africans.

In charge of the day-to-day running of the emergency, he is one of the most powerful men in the land. A protector to some and a hard, ruthless enemy to others, General Coetzee also seems more complex than his comment would acknowledge.

In his spare time, according to one account, he is a sculptor. He holds university degrees in political science and history. He is said to be

an avid student of ancient Greek philosophy. One newspaper said his achievements included a doctoral thesis on Trotsky.

Underlying those scholarly accomplishments, however, is another reality. General Coetzee, 56, heads a 44,000-member police force that, even before the emergency, was viewed with loathing and fear by many blacks.

White liberal South Africans call its actions heavy-handed and excessive. Its tactics in black townships have been harsh, and many of the 500 people who have died since unrest was renewed last September have been killed, by official acknowledgment, by the police themselves.

The security police have been accused in open court of torture. Their task, moreover, has been to act as the guardian of policies designed to shelter white minority rule, and General Coetzee has risen through the ranks.

When he met foreign reporters, he seemed to be at pains to avoid a threatening posture, while making it clear, too, that his current, wide-ranging powers include the ability to declare total censorship. He made no secret of his determination to "cool down" the black townships with those powers.

His whole working life, since he joined the mounted police in 1946,



Johann P. Coetzee

Words such as 'ruthless' are used to describe him, but this assessment is balanced by reference to the thoughtfulness with which he perceives his role.

has been devoted to the force, implying great loyalty and much ambition, and his reputation was built in the security branch.

His true value emerged when as a "handler" of secret agents he master-minded and controlled the infiltration by undercover operatives of the South African Communist Party and other opposition groups. Gerard Ludi, for instance, one of

General Coetzee's agents, provided the evidence that put Bram Fischer, the country's leading Communist, behind bars in 1966.

South Africans who have studied his career use such words as "ruthless" to describe his abilities as an interrogator and security operative, but they balance this assessment by referring to his thoughtfulness in his overall perception of his role.

The police, he was quoted as saying before the emergency was declared, "must not be another force to tear asunder what is already a delicate situation."

Interviewed when he took over as commissioner, he was quoted as saying he was more troubled by car theft than by subversives, and he set as priorities a streamlining and modernization of police work against common criminals. The preoccupations have changed since then, however.

General Coetzee had headed the security police for four years when he took over as commissioner of police in June 1983. He was the third successive commissioner to have been drawn from the 1941 branch, suggesting that the government's priority in appointing its most senior policeman is to cope with those who would challenge white power.

In that task, General Coetzee has played a central role in police efforts to undermine the outlawed African National Congress, the most prominent of the exiled groups fighting apartheid.

In one interview he said the most important internal security job for the police was to penetrate the "support systems" used by the congress's operatives inside South Africa, implying the creation of a wide network of informers. Before

the emergency was declared, South African intelligence operatives said that they feared that mounting violence in black townships — focused sometimes on purported police collaborators — could jeopardize their lines of communication to their informers, silencing sources.

General Coetzee is said to believe that the battle against infiltrators and urban guerrillas is a psychological war, rather than a straight physical fight. Those infiltrators who are identified, he is said to believe, should be punished and destroyed without compromise.

He is said to be a man of quick decisions who has the ear of President Pieter W. Botha. He is a member of the secretive State Security Council of military, police and government figures, which has great influence over the nation's affairs.

By some accounts, General Coetzee has pondered aloud whether there should be some alternative to trials for suspected urban guerrillas, because public hearings allow his opponents to gain insights into his tactics and strategy.

Ironically, in a newspaper interview shortly after he was appointed police commissioner, he was quoted as saying that South Africa's greatest success in countering urban guerrillas had been its ability to do so without declaring a state of emergency.

WORLD BRIEFS

7 Nations to Seek Anti-Hijacking Steps

BONN (Reuters) — Western anti-terrorism experts agreed Thursday to press for tougher standards at airports considered to be vulnerable to hijackers, delegation sources said. There were few details.

The agreement was reached at a meeting of officials from seven industrialized countries, the latest in a regular series started in 1978 when countries at a summit meeting here agreed on measures to combat air terrorism. The seven are the United States, Canada, Italy, Japan, France, Britain and West Germany.

A source said: "They agreed to approach the International Civil Aviation Organization to seek a general tightening of standards, improved technical means, better trained and equipped staff and improved reporting of suspicious activity." The sources said there was no agreement on the call by the United States for a boycott of Beirut International Airport and a ban on Lebanon's Middle East Airlines.

Poland Tightens Grip on Universities

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish authorities tightened their political grip Thursday on Poland's universities, where dissent and support for the ideals of the banned Solidarity free trade union are still entrenched.

The parliament voted overwhelmingly to make changes in the education laws that ban political activity in universities and make it easier for the government to dismiss teachers. The legislation will also allow the authorities to prevent the election of politically unacceptable university heads and revives the need for teachers to take a loyalty oath to the principles of socialist education.

The parliament also voted late Wednesday to strengthen the legally recognized unions created since 1983 to replace Solidarity, and ruled on any return to trade union pluralism in the foreseeable future. The new unions were given a legal right to be consulted by factory managements about working conditions and the distribution of housing.

Women Fail on Compromise at Talks

NAIROBI (UPI) — Negotiators at the United Nations Women's Conference failed Thursday in an effort to reach an 11th-hour agreement on apartheid, sanctions against South Africa and Zionism, thus dealing a setback to U.S. efforts to limit political declarations in the final document.

"We are not going to be able to resolve these problems; we have run out of time," said Rosalio Manalo, head of the committee set up to draft the document, which is to chart women's strategies until 2000.

The inability to agree on wording acceptable to the 157 nations on the controversies means the document will come to a vote Friday at the plenary session, where Communist-bloc nations and the Third World have a large majority.

The U.S. delegation, headed by President Ronald Reagan's daughter, Maureen, had demanded that the final document drop its call for mandatory sanctions against Pretoria and its equation of Zionism with racism.

Sikh Militants Reject Punjab Accord

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Sikh militants pledged Thursday to continue their "holy war" for greater autonomy, condemning the settlement between moderates and the Indian government announced Wednesday to resolve the Punjab crisis as "a stab in the back."

President Rajiv Gandhi and Harbansingh Longowal, leader of a moderate faction of the Sikh party, signed an 11-point accord aimed at ending four years of fighting for greater political and religious autonomy in Punjab, home of most of the 15 million Sikhs in India.

Analysts said the success of the agreement, however, hinged on the reaction of two Sikh leaders, Parkash Singh Badal, a former Punjab chief minister, and Charan Singh Toha, president of the main Sikh religious council. Both are members of Mr. Longowal's Akali Dal party.

For the Record

Two men blew themselves up as they were trying to plant a bomb during a wave of attacks on the police in Colombia's three main cities, Bogotá, Cali and Medellín, officers said Wednesday.

All 74 persons aboard a Colombian military cargo plane, pressed into passenger service during a national airline pilots' strike, died Wednesday when the plane crashed in the jungle during a rainstorm, officials said Thursday in Bogotá. The Avianca airline strike ended Thursday. (UPI)

Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar of the United Nations has been admitted to a hospital in New York for tests after abdominal pain that doctors suspect might be caused by inflammation of sections of the bowel, his spokesman said Thursday. (Reuters)

The new government of the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state called Thursday for peace negotiations with the Greek Cypriot side to establish a two-zone federal republic. (AP)

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain and Prime Minister Mário Soares of Portugal met briefly Thursday in Lisbon to discuss the entry of their countries into the European Community. (Reuters)

Correction

The size and terms of a loan to Scandinavian Airlines System reported in a Reuters dispatch Tuesday were misstated. The size of the loan was 100 million European currency units (\$78.4 million) and the interest was set at 9 percent over euro rates.

U.S. Arms Plan for Arabs Assailed

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two congressional supporters of Israel have warned that the Reagan administration's plans to sell advanced weaponry to Jordan and Saudi Arabia would provoke a divisive arms-sales debate and would harm U.S. efforts to renew the peace process in the Middle East.

The warning was made by two Democratic representatives, Tom Lantos of California and Lawrence J. Smith of Florida, prior to a closed-session briefing for three House committees on a new administration study on the weaponry needs of Middle Eastern countries.

The congressmen assailed the administration for presenting the document at what Mr. Lantos called "the least opportune time." "You're setting yourself up in a very, very confrontational mode with both the House and Senate," Mr. Smith said Wednesday.

Mr. Lantos said it "simply boggles the human mind" to expect Israel to engage seriously in "direct negotiations" for peace at the same time that the United States proposes to sell sophisticated arms to Israel's Arab neighbors.

The comments by the two House members, known as strong supporters of Israel, were taken as a precursor of the likely reaction of many senators and representatives who have backed resolutions or amendments opposing strong opposition to selling sophisticated arms to Jordan and Saudi Arabia now.

The arms-transfer study is expected to be followed, probably in September, by administration requests to sell additional advanced aircraft, mobile ground-to-air and air-to-air missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Seeking to allay congressional concern, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and Southern Asian affairs, told the House Middle East subcommittee Wednesday that the study was "not a decision document" and made no specific recommendations for any arms sales.

Mr. Murphy also said that "some" of the seven names of Palestinian

estimates being considered for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to preliminary talks with the United States were acceptable to Washington.

He did not indicate which, but noted that Prime Minister Shimon Peres has reversed his initial opposition to the list and accepted the two West Bank residents on it, Hanna Seniors and Faiz Abu Rahmeh.

Israel is still strongly opposed to the meeting because it fears the outcome may be the start of a dialogue between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Israel-Egypt Relations

Mr. Peres has told Israeli officials that there has recently been an improvement in relations between Israel and Egypt. The New York Times reported Wednesday from Tel Aviv, quoting a source close to discussions between the two nations.

Egyptian officials, reached by telephone, denied that there had been any change in Egypt's policy toward Israel.

Conferees Agree on New Nerve Gas Weapons

(Continued from Page 1)

the air force to make three tests of a new anti-satellite weapon aimed at an object in space, and allow research costing up to \$2.75 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative, the space-based missile defense program.

Several sources said the compromise on chemical weapons would probably get an angry response in the House.

The House, after blocking the administration's plans to resume production of chemical weapons for four years, approved production last month after imposing several preconditions.

The most stringent was a requirement devised by Representative John M. Spratt Jr., Democrat of South Carolina, that production could not resume unless NATO

formally agreed to deploy the weapons in Western Europe. Mr. Spratt said that because the weapons would most likely be used on European battlefields, Europeans should be forced to confront the issue.

The Senate approved the program with few limits. Senate conferees argued that the NATO provision would cause political problems in Europe and give allies a veto over a matter involving American security.

The agreement, worked out by a group that included Representatives Spratt and Aspin, said instead that the president must certify he had worked out a deployment plan with the allies. The conferees approved a nonbinding statement specifying that the new weapons were intended to replace existing stockpiles.

Because of the political sensitivity of the chemical weapons issue, a House aide said, Mr. Aspin was devising an unusual arrangement in which the House would be given another vote on chemical weapons, separate from the normal year-over-year vote on the entire military bill.

Sources said that Mr. Aspin, a former opponent of chemical weapons who switched sides last year, would argue for the new weapons in the House.

5 Blacks Die In Clashes With Troops

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Five more blacks have been killed in clashes with South African security forces, according to police reports Thursday. Police announced they had arrested 127 more people in their crackdown on black activists.

The official death toll since Sunday, when the white-minority government declared a state of emergency in 36 South African cities and towns, stood at 16. Arrests under the declaration, which gives the police and army sweeping powers of arrest and seizure of property, stood at 792.

Four persons were shot dead and 16 others wounded in a confrontation between security forces and a crowd Wednesday in the black township of Daveyton, east of Johannesburg, according to a police report released Thursday.

Soldiers in the East Cape region shot and killed a 16-year-old black youth Thursday, police said. They said blacks had stoned an army vehicle but refused to divulge the name of the township or the identity of the victim.

Police have cut back sharply on the amount of information released on such incidents as part of a campaign to play down unrest.

A police vehicle was fired on Wednesday and a policeman wounded in the Port Elizabeth township of Soweto, police said. They also reported about a dozen other incidents of unrest in unidentified townships Wednesday and Thursday.

The reports of new deaths seemed to contradict police claims in recent days that unrest in the townships was winding down following the declaration of a state of emergency.

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, a civil rights monitoring group, said Thursday he believed police were withholding the names of at least 100 people who had been detained.

Meanwhile, the white commissioner of police for the city of Soweto, said Thursday he was banning all gatherings this weekend to celebrate the 67th birthday of Nelson Mandela, leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

Mr. Mandela has served 22 years in prison on a life sentence for conspiring to overthrow the government.



General Nikolai F. Chervov refused to confirm or deny in Moscow on Thursday the return of Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, former chief of staff, to a high military position.

Austria Publishes List Of 136 Tainted Wines

Reuters

VIENNA — Austria's Health Ministry, in an attempt to ease public alarm over the wine scandal, has published a list of 136 wines laced with a toxic chemical used in car antifreeze.

The list, comprising wines sold by 46 companies, was issued Wednesday during a dispute over who was responsible for an apparent delay in action since wine mixed with diethylene glycol was found in Austria three months ago.

Meanwhile, a fifth person was detained in connection with the scandal after arrests last weekend. Police said they had begun investigations into 10 more wine companies and said they expected additional proceedings.

In Marseille, police seized 90,000 bottles of Austrian wine after tests disclosed the presence of diethylene glycol, a spokesman for the importer, Claude Cherki, said Thursday.

In West Germany, the Wiesbaden public prosecutor issued a warrant for the arrest of a wine importer alleged to have forged documents to import laced Austrian wine.

Three wine companies, which

had sold doctored Austrian wines bought at low prices, are being investigated, police said. They added that they suspected all the companies of knowing that the chemical, which can cause kidney damage, had been added to the wine.

The contaminated Austrian wine has been found in West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Britain, France, Poland, Greece and North America and Hong Kong.

Austria's Health Ministry first advised the public on Monday not to drink quality Austrian wines until a nationwide hunt for laced wines had been completed.

Since then, the chemical, which was used to sweeten wines, has also been found in ordinary table wines. Wines with potentially lethal doses of it have been found in West Germany and Austria.

The ministry's statement came nearly two weeks after a similar warning by West Germany, where large quantities of contaminated Austrian wine have been seized.

An Austrian Health Ministry spokesman said the list did not include wines containing "a few drops" of the chemical. The list includes wines from Italy's South Tyrol region and one from Hungary marketed by an Austrian company.

Soviet Hints At Military Shake-Up

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed the removal of the commander of the Soviet nuclear missile units Thursday amid signs of a top-level military shake-up.

Marshal Vladimir F. Tolubko, 70, one of a dozen deputy defense ministers and the head of the Soviet Strategic Forces since 1972, was removed. But his successor was not named.

In another move, Colonel General Alexei A. Yegorov was replaced as head of the armed forces' political directorate by a former deputy, General Alexei D. Lizichev, 57. General Lizichev was a senior staff officer with Soviet troops in East Germany until mid-July.

General Nikolai F. Chervov, who confirmed the shifts in replies to questions at a news conference, identified Marshal Tolubko's replacement only as "another talented and able military leader" who would be named later.

He refused to confirm or deny reports that Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov has returned from obscurity as commander of Warsaw Pact forces in place of Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov.

"We do not have such information," he replied with a smile to questions.

The reports, which included the two changes announced Thursday, were published in the West a week after the Soviet Communist Party leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, met with military commanders during a trip to the city of Minsk on July 11. Marshal Ogarkov, 67, was unconsciously removed as "chief of staff and first deputy defense minister in September and transferred to "other work."

Marshal Ogarkov has advocated greater spending on arms to fend off a perceived threat from the United States.

But he also has argued for a greater emphasis on conventional arms on the ground that nuclear arsenals on both the U.S. and Soviet sides were so great that neither could strike first without receiving an unacceptable retaliatory blow.

Marshal Ogarkov, who publicly defended the Soviet Union after its air force shot down a South Korean airliner in September 1983, was once regarded as a possible minister of defense.

He was shunted aside, however, when Dmitri F. Ustinov held the minister's post and Konstantin U. Chernenko had become Soviet president. Marshal Ustinov died in December and Mr. Chernenko died in March.

There has been no official explanation of why Marshal Ogarkov was removed. Western diplomats speculated that he may have had a personality clash with Marshal Ustinov or opposed resuming arms-control talks with the United States.

Another change announced recently was the promotion of General Pyotr Lushev, 61, head of the Moscow Military District, to commander of Soviet forces in East Germany.

Spain Will Expel Illegal Foreigners

Reuters

MADRID — Hundreds of thousands of illegal foreign residents have three months to obtain a residence permit or face expulsion from Spain, a move aimed at combating crime committed by foreigners.

Under a new law, foreigners who do not have their documents in order by Oct. 23 are liable to be expelled. The law came into effect on Wednesday.

Authorities can also expel foreigners who are working without a work permit, are engaging in illegal activities, are endangering public order or state security, are begging or are insolvent.

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BRIEFS

Anti-Hijacking Steps
 American experts agreed that the most serious threat to the security of airlines was hijacking. They agreed on measures to combat hijacking, including the use of armed guards, improved cockpit security, and the use of non-lethal weapons.

Tip on Universities
 Authorities tightened their policies on campus security and urged universities to make changes in the way they handle campus security. The legislation will also allow universities to take a loyalty oath to the state.

Compromise at Tbilisi
 At the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights in Tbilisi, Georgia, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed on a compromise on the issue of human rights.

President Reagan's
 President Ronald Reagan's final document on the issue of human rights was signed in Tbilisi, Georgia.

U.S. Says Relief Is Stalled in Ethiopia
 The Associated Press
 WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration official said Thursday that the United States has not been able to get permission to send relief trucks into Ethiopia.

Kenyan Trucks Not Allowed to Move Food, Official Asserts
 The Associated Press
 WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration official said Thursday that the United States has not been able to get permission to send relief trucks into Ethiopia.

Rock Hudson Has AIDS, His Spokeswoman Confirms
 Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
 PARIS — Rock Hudson has AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and has known it for more than a year, a spokeswoman for the American film actor said Thursday.

Spaghetti alla Bureocrazia
 Reuters
 GENEVA — Spaghetti guidelines have been published by the International Organization for Standardization. The standards specify how to visually assess the surface of spaghetti and other pasta and how to judge "resistance to cutting between teeth and crushing between tongue and palate."

Gas Weapons
 The United Nations has agreed on a ban on the use of gas weapons in international conflicts.

U.S. Plans to Expand Aid for Security Forces in 4 Latin Countries

By Doyle McManus
 Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is planning a major expansion of aid to Central America's internal security forces, renewing official U.S. ties with police units that have long been accused of death squad assassinations, according to government officials.

Responding to an attack in San Salvador last month in which four U.S. marines were among 13 persons killed, the administration will ask Congress for at least \$53 million in equipment and training for police forces in four Central American countries, the officials said.

The CIA also has moved to increase its help to Salvadoran internal security units, resuming its special anti-terrorism units and expanding the programs of a new regional police training institute in Costa Rica, they said.

It would be the first large-scale program since 1973, when Congress ended training of foreign police after allegations that it tied the United States to human rights abuses. The plan also would reverse a ban on most U.S. security aid to Guatemala, which ended in 1977 because of killings of civilians.

Such aid would have been widely opposed in the United States only two years ago, when El Salvador police forces were accused of murdering thousands of Salvadoran civilians. But administration officials say they are satisfied that the Salvadoran police forces have genuinely reformed. They foresee little difficulty in winning congressional approval for aid.

"They've cleaned up their act," a State Department official said of the Salvadorans. "A lot of the garbage in the middle and upper ranks are gone."

A congressional opponent of the administration's plans agreed legislators are likely to approve the aid. "Congress is clearly in the mood to be willingly stampeded," said Representative George Miller, Democrat of California, who argues that the aid may be unnecessary. "We have lost our willingness

to even scrutinize what the administration is doing."

Mr. Miller said he would attempt to block U.S. aid to Guatemala, which he charged "is carrying on genocide against its own people." Administration officials concede that they may have to drop aid to Guatemala.

The aid package, the details of which are still under discussion, includes at least \$53 million for equipment and training for the police forces of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica. The amount could grow in later years, officials said.

The aid would buy vehicles, radios and technical equipment for police forces, pay for training of special anti-terrorism units and expand the programs of a new regional police training institute in Costa Rica, they said.

The administration has already taken a series of actions in response to the June 19 deaths of the four U.S. marines and nine civilians, who were gunned down as they sat at a sidewalk café in San Salvador.

The CIA has increased the size of a counterterrorism team that is working with Salvadoran authorities and has provided its station in San Salvador with equipment to improve interception of rebel radio communications, officials said.

The State Department, meanwhile, has offered a reward of up to \$100,000 for information leading to the arrest of the gunmen and has sped up aid to the Salvadoran government's Special Investigative Unit, which is working on the case.

Officials believe they can win the debate over helping foreign police forces with poor human rights records.

"We're going to argue that the best way to keep that under control is to get involved in the training process," a State Department official said. "Of course, there is an opposing argument that we did train them in the '60s and it simply produced more efficient repression. But I'll leave that argument to the opposition."



China's President Meets Old Acquaintance

Li Xiaonian, visiting chief of state, chatted with Henry A. Kissinger during dinner Wednesday in the Chinese Embassy in Washington. Vice President George Bush was the guest of honor. Mr. Kissinger paid a secret visit to Beijing in 1971 for talks that opened the way to an improvement of relations.

3 Networks to Let U.S. Examine Hijack Crisis Tapes

By Alex S. Jones
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After a day of negotiating with Justice Department officials, ABC, NBC and Cable News Network have agreed to comply in large measure with subpoenas for large quantities of videotapes and other material relating to the 17-day Beirut hostage crisis that followed the hijacking of a TWA airliner last month.

A CBS spokesman said Tuesday that the network would seek a meeting with Justice Department officials on Thursday to discuss the subpoenas, but that no decision had yet been made regarding what the network would do.

In separate statements, the three networks characterized their decisions somewhat differently. Both ABC and NBC seemed to have reached a compromise with the Justice Department regarding the basis for turning over the material.

Both indicated they would preview the material sought by the department and provide any material that could help identify or prosecute the hijackers.

The original subpoenas would have allowed federal officials to view all videotapes and other materials relating to the hostage crisis, according to network officials.

ABC, CBS and NBC were served subpoenas Tuesday from the Justice Department that asked for all videotapes, films, still photographs and audio material taken in Beirut and Algiers in connection with the hijacking. A similar subpoena has been issued for CNN, but it was not delivered Tuesday.

The subpoenas asked for material — whether broadcast or not — covering the hijacking incident, the hijackers, captor guards, negotiators, the hostages and all interviews, according to network spokesmen.

A Justice Department official said the networks had indicated a willingness to provide material that went on the air, but "had a problem" turning over material that was not broadcast.

The courts have upheld subpoenas for unpublished material from journalists and news organizations, but only in exceptional circumstances, according to John G. Koeltl, a partner in the New York law firm of Debevoise & Plimpton.

Mr. Koeltl said that anyone issuing such a subpoena must demonstrate that the material being sought is crucial to the case and unavailable elsewhere.

Journalists have customarily resisted such subpoenas in all but the most extreme circumstances, regarding them to be an attempt to make journalists an agency of law enforcement that might compromise their role as independent gatherers of news.

Government sources said the federal authorities had identified most, if not all, of the hijackers and mainly wanted the material as corroborative evidence.

But Patrick S. Korten, deputy director of public affairs for the Justice Department, said the subpoenaed material was "important" to the government's efforts to pursue criminal prosecution of the hijackers.

Mr. Korten added that there were no plans at present to subpoena notes or photographs from other news organizations but he would not rule it out.

Panel Moves to Cut Medicare, Extend U.S. Cigarette Tax

By Spencer Rich
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to extend the 16-cents-a-pack cigarette tax, enlarge the federal welfare program and cut Medicare spending as it approved legislation that would reduce the federal deficit by \$19 billion over the next three years.

The final vote Wednesday was 22-14, without a single Republican supporting the measure.

Republicans reportedly opposed the measure because of the extension of the cigarette tax and changes in the welfare program.

"The bill proves that budgets are not dead, that deficits are as worrisome as ever before," said Representative Dan Rostenkowski, a Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"We have once again met our budget target without cutting the nation's safety net."

Mr. Rostenkowski said the Medicare cuts would not hurt beneficiaries.

The Medicare cuts in the bill

reduce program outlays by \$10.2 billion over the next three years. Medicare provides health insurance for elderly and disabled Americans.

The committee approved provisions Wednesday extending coverage of the Medicare program and Medicare tax to all newly hired state and local employees, beginning in 1986.

The committee also approved provisions to prevent hospitals from turning away emergency patients for fear the patients could not pay and to require that private health-insurance plans provided by employers permit widows, divorced spouses and children of employees to continue in the group health plan at their own expense.

The committee also voted to limit increases in Medicare payments to hospitals to 1 percent in 1986, freeze payment rates to doctors if they did not agree to accept the Medicare payment as their full payment and wipe out existing provisions guaranteeing private hospitals a return on equity.

In a major change in the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the bill requires all states to provide welfare to low-income families with needy children if the father is present but unemployed.

Welfare for such families currently is optional, and only 23 states, Guam and the District of Columbia, provide it to such families.

making those families eligible throughout the country would add about 75,000 families to those on the rolls.

The other \$9 billion in deficit reduction comes through additional revenues.

More than half of that \$9 billion comes from permanently extending the existing tax on cigarettes of 16 cents a pack. One cent of the tax is to be set aside for the next few years to support tobacco price-support programs.

The tax was due to drop to 8 cents a pack on Oct. 1.

Manila Pressured to Ban Sale of Dogs, Cats to Eat

Manila — Animal lovers overseas have sent more than 80,000 postcards to the Philippine National Assembly urging a ban on the slaughter and sale of dogs and cats for human consumption. The cards show a photograph of a dog being cooked over a barbecue grill.

Manuel Garcia, deputy floor leader of the ruling New Society Movement, said Thursday that most cards were from the United States and Britain. He said he favored legislation to impose a maximum fine of 1,000 pesos (\$58) and six months in jail for anyone convicted of killing and selling dogs and cats for consumption.

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U.S. Says Relief Is Stalled in Ethiopia

Kenyan Trucks Not Allowed to Move Food, Official Asserts

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration official said Thursday that the United States has not been able to get permission to send relief trucks into Ethiopia.

The agency intended to have those trucks driven to Ethiopia, where they would deliver food to starving people.

The trucks would be controlled by the private voluntary organizations that are, for the most part, handling food distribution in the Marxist-ruled country, Mr. McPherson said.

One major problem in Ethiopia is the lack of vehicles to transport



M. Peter McPherson

grain and other food from the ports to the people in need, he said. A substantial amount of food is sitting in the ports.

Computer Aids For U.S. Phones Are Proposed

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government proposed major rules revisions Thursday to allow Americans to program high-powered telephone-company computers to leave or take messages, ring several phones to deliver a message at a set time, screen unwanted calls or set priorities for accepting incoming calls.

The Federal Communications Commission, in the proposal, abandoned its present approach, which separates the telephone and computer industries by applying strict definitions to different kinds of service and by banning most phone services defined as "enhanced."

The panel chairman, Mark S. Fowler, said that the commission was seeking to "bring technological benefits to the common man."

The present rules were established before the breakup of the Bell System into several regional systems and would continue to apply to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Ban Urged on Skin Remedies Tied to Nerve Damage in U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Several remedies for diaper rash and other skin conditions contain an ingredient that has been found to cause nerve and liver damage in research animals, according to a petition delivered to the Food and Drug Administration.

The petition, from a group of scientists and health activists, asked the agency Wednesday to remove the products from the market. The agency has no reports of serious side effects in humans from the products, a spokesman said.

The ingredient, iodochlorhydroxyquin, is found in the over-the-counter product Vioform and the prescription product Vioform-Hydrocortisone, both manufactured by Ciba-Geigy as skin cream.

A spokesman for Ciba-Geigy said, "We don't feel that the petition is justified based on the safety record of the product."

Iodochlorhydroxyquin was contained in Entero-Vioform, an oral remedy marketed by Ciba-Geigy for travelers' diarrhea. Entero-Vioform was suspected of causing more than 10,000 cases of a serious neurological disorder before its manufacture was ceased in 1982.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Rock Hudson Has AIDS, His Spokeswoman Confirms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
 PARIS — Rock Hudson has AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and has known it for more than a year, a spokeswoman for the American film actor said Thursday.

The spokeswoman, Yanou Collart, said that Mr. Hudson, 59, had been diagnosed in the United States as having AIDS.

She said he had come to Paris to consult with an AIDS specialist, but fell ill and had gone to the American Hospital of Paris.

Upon examining him, doctors at the hospital discovered "abnormalities" in his liver and planned to do further tests as soon as he was stronger, Mrs. Collart said.

Asked how the actor acquired the disease, which most frequently strikes homosexuals, intravenous drug users and recipients of blood transfusions, Mrs. Collart said, "He doesn't have any idea how he contracted AIDS." She added: "Nobody around him has AIDS."

Earlier this week, another agent of Mr. Hudson had said the actor had inoperable liver cancer. The hospital denied that report Wednesday and said Mr. Hudson was hospitalized Sunday with "fatigue and general malaise."

(AP, Reuters)

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Cuban Missile Crisis: Deadly Showdown That Still Haunts U.S. and Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

why the U.S. was not prepared to trade the withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Turkey for the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles from Cuba, if we were prepared to give up the use of U.S. missiles in Turkey?

Khrushchev accepted the Kennedy proposal. The planned attack against Cuba never took place. Carrying out the U.S. side of the bargain depended upon the Soviet Union's "remaining silent on the deal," according to McGeorge Bundy, who was President Kennedy's national security adviser.

"They kept quiet, and the missiles came out," Mr. Bundy said.

The Cuban missile crisis brought the superpowers closer to nuclear war than at any time in the 40 years since Hiroshima. In drawing back from the edge, Washington and Moscow learned a lesson that appears to have governed their military behavior ever since: neither side will allow the other to hold a nuclear advantage for long.

In the 1950s, the United States under President Dwight D. Eisenhower not only expanded its lead over the Soviet Union in numbers of nuclear weapons but it also began deploying intermediate-range missiles in NATO countries.

Jupiter missiles in Turkey, across the border from the Soviet Union, were considered by Moscow to be first-strike weapons, just minutes from Soviet cities and impossible to stop once launched.

U.S. officials had sent the missiles to Turkey as weapons to deter any Soviet invasion, but without much thought as to how the Russians would perceive them.

In the midst of the Cuban crisis, however, the Soviet point of view was recognized.

In a White House meeting on Oct. 16, 1962, General Maxwell D. Taylor, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, described the U.S. missiles in Turkey as a "pistol pointed at the head" of the Soviet Union. A Soviet counterpart against the United States would be created, he said, if Khrushchev succeeded in putting missiles in Cuba.

The Cuban crisis gave both sides an opportunity to look at the consequences of launching even some of the limited number of missiles available then. What they saw persuaded both sides that a nuclear exchange had to be avoided.

Mr. McNamara said one Soviet missile in 1962 "directed at Miami or New York or even Washington, might have killed a million or two million people. That was something that a responsible president didn't wish to expose his nation to and was determined not to do."

The Cuban crisis also showed that any confrontation between the superpowers could quickly escalate to a nuclear showdown.

Since the missile crisis, the super-



'I recall leaving the White House that night, walking through the gardens of the White House to my car to drive back to the Pentagon and wondering if I'd ever see another Saturday night.'

Robert S. McNamara

Telling of Saturday, Oct. 27, 1962, when a decision was made to attack Soviet missiles and other sites in Cuba two days later.

powers have repeatedly taken steps to avoid situations that could lead to confrontation, even as the two have continued to compete politically and militarily.

In those areas where both U.S. and Soviet forces operate, private agreements are worked out to prevent military attacks or accidents. When they do occur, systems exist for not letting them get out of hand.

For example, the navies have worked out rules of the sea so vessels can carry out exercises with a minimum of dangerous incidents.

The crisis was a turning point in the nuclear age. It also provides the only case study of the kind of crisis that, many people still fear, may lead someday to nuclear war.

The first U-2 photos showing the start of medium-range missile deployment in Cuba appeared the morning of Oct. 16.

Kennedy quickly called a meeting of his top aides, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Vice President Johnson, Secretary of Defense McNamara, Mr. Bundy, General Taylor and Bromley Smith as note taker.

This group, the Excom, began the first of a series of sessions to deal with the crisis. The first day's sessions, on Oct. 16, were secretly taped and recorded by Kennedy.

The transcript of the discussions that day — more than three hours — was recently made public, with some deletions for security reasons.

It illustrates, more than any single account, the questions, doubts and conflicting ideas that run through the minds of leaders in the nuclear age at a time of crisis.

The first option seized upon was a "surgical" air strike to destroy the

missiles. Mr. McNamara stressed initially that analysts had to find and target the nuclear storage sites.

"If we are to conduct an air strike against these installations," he said, "or against any part of Cuba, we must agree now that we will schedule that prior to the time these missile sites become operational."

"If they become operational before the air strike, I do not believe we can state we can knock them out before they can be launched," Mr. McNamara said.

General Taylor responded that it would be difficult to determine just when the missiles were operational.

General Taylor said his approach would be to have "an initial pause," to get the target picture correct, while keeping secret that the United States knew of the missiles.

Then, he added, "virtually concurrently, an air strike against the sites that we know of. At the same time, naval blockade."

These would be accompanied by reinforcement of the U.S. Navy's base at Guantanamo in Cuba and evacuation of dependents.

He also wanted mobilization of reserve military units, but as for invading the island, General Taylor warned: "That's the hardest question militarily in the whole business, one which we should look at very closely before we get our feet in that deep mud in Cuba."

The idea of a blockade, which became the first option, was not put forward resolutely by Mr. McNamara until the end of the first day. That may have been because when the idea was first offered by General Taylor, the president said, "I don't see how we could prevent further missiles from coming in by submarine."

In fact, large missiles could not have been loaded into submarines, but no one brought that technical detail to the president's attention.

Mr. Rusk stressed the international implications of a "surgical strike."

"There is no such thing, I think as unilateral action by the United States," he said. "Any action we take will greatly increase the risks of direct action involving our other allies and our other forces in other parts of the world."

He went on to offer, as a first suggestion, that the United States publicly announce the presence of the missiles "some time this week" and build up forces to "deliver an overwhelming strike at any of these installations."

In the interim, he wanted "to alert our allies and Mr. Khrushchev that there is utterly serious crisis in the making here and that Mr. Khrushchev may not himself really understand that or believe that at this point."

"I think," Mr. Rusk added, "we'll be facing a situation that could well lead to general war."

He stressed that everything ought to be done to prevent that before the positions of the two powers became too rigid for change.

By the time the officials had made their presentations, it was clear there were some basic disagreements on keeping secrecy, consulting allies, preparing an invasion and striking at the missiles.

Kennedy then noted that Khrushchev was undertaking the deployment in the face of Kennedy's warning just a few months earlier, that the United States would resist such a move.

"They've got enough to blow us up now anyway," the president said. "I think it's just a question of ... This is a political struggle as much as military."

Robert Kennedy, who later in the week became a powerful advocate for a blockade of Cuba, on the first day supported an air strike, or even invasion.

Another early suggestion by the president's brother was the possibility of creating an incident in Cuba to permit military action "through Guantanamo Bay or something or whether there's some ship that, you know, sink the Maine again, or something" in reference to the Havana harbor incident that led to the Spanish-American War.

Several times during the day, John Kennedy questioned his aides as to why, in their opinion, Khrushchev was doing something that might lead to nuclear war.

Mr. Rusk said the CIA director, John A. McCone, had "suggested some weeks ago that one thing Mr. Khrushchev may have in mind is that he knows we have a substantial nuclear superiority but he also knows that we don't really live under fear of his nuclear weapons to the extent that ... he has to live under fear of ours. Also, that we have nuclear weapons nearby, in Turkey and places like that."

Mr. Rusk went on: "Khrushchev may feel that it's important for us to learn about living under medium-range missiles, and he's doing that to sort of balance that."

At the afternoon session, Mr. Bundy agreed with a State Department idea that perhaps Khrushchev might be putting the missiles in Cuba as a ploy to trade for "something in Berlin, saying he'll disarm Cuba ... if we yield some of our interests in Berlin."

President Kennedy burst out: "It's just as if we suddenly began to put a major number of MRBMs in

Turkey. Now that'd be goddamn dangerous, I would think." MRBMs are medium-range ballistic missiles.

Mr. Bundy replied, "Well, we did, Mr. President."

Kennedy responded, "Yeah, but that was five years ago."

In fact, installation of Jupiters in Turkey had begun in 1960 and was continuing.

By the end of that first day, Kennedy listed three options: "We're going to take out these, uh, missiles," but questions remained as to "a general air strike" and "general invasion."

As the week unfolded, however, the notes show that the Excom let the air strike, which Kennedy tentatively set for the following Saturday, Oct. 20, slip by and then moved up the blockade, which was publicly announced Oct. 22, along with public announcement that the missiles had been discovered.

As the crisis unfolded over the next five days, Mr. McCone told the group the first missiles were already operational and the president and his advisers weighed which Soviet ships to stop and

which to let through the blockade. In the end, it was determined that a military confrontation with the Soviet Union would be better in Cuba than on the high seas. But when Khrushchev accepted the deal that Kennedy offered — dismantling his missiles in return for the withdrawal of the Jupiters from Turkey — a confrontation was averted.

In retrospect, Mr. McNamara and Mr. Bundy said, it was secrecy that made possible the final resolution, secrecy that allowed days of discussion and analysis, and then a back-channel offer of a confidential deal to end the crisis.

"We avoided tremendous brouhaha of selling out our European friends" by removing the supposedly Turkish-owned Jupiter missiles, Mr. Bundy said. "But we did it keeping it secret. Not altogether a happy thing to do. It has costs, playing secret diplomacy."

Mr. McNamara said that in today's world, it would be difficult to maintain the secrecy that worked so well in 1962, when the world really did go "to the brink."

Next: The 1973 Arab-Israeli War

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Bad Japanese Choice

Apparently shocked by the strength of protectionist sentiment in Washington, Japan now seems intent on cutting its \$30-billion trade surplus with the United States. Unfortunately, its officials are said to be eyeing the path of least political resistance—not opening Japan to more imports, but limiting its exports. The aim would be to placate the U.S. Congress as well as various nations that have been roused to anger by industries that must compete with Japanese goods. But it would be a costly step backward for the world economy, which can prosper only through open trade.

Superb traders though they are, the Japanese and their government have grown cynical about open markets, and not without reason. They are no slouches at inventing ways to protect high-cost domestic industries, notably agriculture, that wield disproportionate influence in Tokyo. But Japan is less protectionist than either the United States or Western Europe. Even if Japan were to abandon all support for its small and inefficient farms (a system created by America's occupation as a Jeffersonian counterweight to authoritarian industrial Japan), its imports from America would increase by only a few billion dollars.

The main cause of America's \$140-billion trade deficit with all countries is the big budget deficit, which keeps interest rates high and sucks in foreign savings. That bids up the value of the dollar and makes American exports less competitive. Yet no progress has been made in reducing the budget deficit. If forced to choose, most Americans would probably prefer to finance that deficit by losing exports rather than by siphoning credit away from housing and other private investment.

America's fiscal neglect has left Japan to bear the resentments of the trade burden. Admitting more imports would lose a domestic political storm, so Tokyo is tempted to limit exports of cars or electronics equipment. Trading those exports to, say, 1983 levels would permit Japanese manufacturers to increase profit margins without much threatening their workers, who are assured of lifetime employment. Only the politically weak employees of small suppliers would really be at risk.

The export controls could immediately improve America's trade balance and earn the gratitude of all Japan's competitors, who could then raise their prices. But the quick fix could also become a worldwide cancer.

The major industrial nations have already begun to cartelize steel, apparel, textiles and shipping, rewarding high-cost producers and freezing out the poorer nations. Japanese export limits could accelerate the rigging process in a dozen other industries.

There is a better response, for Japan and the rest of the world. Japan could divert some of the resources now going to exports toward domestic investment and foreign aid.

For all their wealth, the Japanese have yet to buy adequate housing and roads or even services for their poor. They have also failed to invest enough in defense of the democratic alliance. By diverting funds to social spending they could reduce the amounts that flow to other capital markets, strengthen the yen and make foreign goods more competitive in Japan. Similarly, by giving much more economic aid to poor countries, to compensate for the higher military spending of other allies, they could stimulate Third World demand for American and European goods.

Past Tokyo governments have rejected the "faster Japan" solution, arguing that trade imbalances are caused by the profligacy of others, not the thriftiness of Japan. But virtue is not the issue. If Japan wants a more stable, open world trading system, it needs a constructive alternative to protectionism. Export controls are not the answer.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Anti-Terror Test, Part II

Three Israelis have been sentenced to life imprisonment and 12 others to terms ranging up to 10 years for acts of terror against West Bank Arabs. The 15 had been convicted of a range of offenses including murder by machine gun, the attempted assassination of three Palestinian mayors and a hideous plot to blow up one of Islam's holiest shrines, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. Israel has fairly reaped much credit for finally applying the law to the terror network that the authorities had allowed to develop among Jewish settlers on the West Bank. However, the case of the 15 is now moving back from the courts toward the political arena. Moves are afoot among the criminals' many and fervent supporters to gain clemency by legislative action and to press President Chaim Herzog for pardons.

In the battle against Arab terrorism Israel has been generally successful, managing in difficult circumstances to live a normal national life and to do so while still preserving Israel as a free society. In recent years, however, Israelis have been tormented by the spectacle of a strain of Jewish terrorism, too.

Unfortunately, the deputy prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, spoke for many when he described the 15 convicts as "excellent people who made a mistake." The way to ensure that there will be no more Jewish underground, he said, was to free the 15. How can Israel imprison 15 of its own, others add, when it has recently yielded up 1,150 convicted Arab terrorists in a trade for three Israeli POWs?

The Israelis will have to make their own choice. On it, they know, rests a fateful question of the definition of their society.

On it also rests a question of the reputation of their society. Israel's claim to a special kinship with the West arises from the fact that, unlike any Arab nation, it shares the democracies' professed reliance on the sanctity of the law. That is the basis on which Israel comes to the United States and other countries and asks for a partnership against all forms of the international crime of terrorism. This claim imposes the painful requirement of showing that Israel's aversion to terrorism extends to Jewish as well as Arab conduct. The judicial system has worked its will on the 15 terrorists, and now it is the political system's turn.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Meaningful African Summit

The Organization of African Unity's 21st summit, which ended last weekend, provided a refreshing change from the political squabbling and rhetorical flourishes (at) most of the earlier gatherings. African leaders, under the direction of Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, concentrated on measures to put the continent's economic house in order, looking beyond the need for short-term famine relief to far-reaching structural changes with agricultural reforms at their heart. The members also made a plea for greater Western support, in the form of direct aid or more generous terms for rescheduling of a crippling external debt, which deserves a sympathetic response.

—The Financial Times (London).

A 'Cultural' Visit to Europe?

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has returned home after a 10-day trip to four European nations and the European Community. [His] itinerary was studied with visits to museums and historical monuments in reflection of his efforts to give Europeans the impression of a "culture-minded prime minister."

In summarizing the outcome of Mr. Nakasone's trip, we must review Euro-Japanese cultural relations in the framework of the entire Japanese foreign policy. We say this especially because Japan now faces the most serious economic friction in the postwar days.

Prior to Mr. Nakasone's departure, many people thought that the trip would be untimely because of the deterioration of Japanese-European relations. At the EC summit held at Milan in June, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher severely criticized Japan, and the joint communiqué referred to the criticism.

In his press conference, Mr. Nakasone said that Europe was in an acute situation, indicating his awareness of the serious situation. He said the achievement of his European trip was in deeper mutual understanding. Deepening of mutual understanding is the very basis of foreign policy, but Mr. Nakasone must remember a short statement by French Premier Laurent Fabius who said that the French government expected a practical result. Mr. Nakasone's trip has given us an occasion to think about Japan's relationship with Europe.

—The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

Paris Gives Up on Pretoria

With its sanctions against the South African regime, France has broken ranks with its European partners. For the first time a country of the European Community has put Pretoria in the dock. But effective pressure can come only from major partners and heavy investors, and these are to be found in Washington and London, much more than in Paris.

—Le Monde (Paris).

It's Time to Refurbish Some Trans-Atlantic Attitudes

By James G. Lowenstein

BONN—In commenting on U.S.-European relations, it is customary for both Americans and Europeans to recite a litany of traditional ties, shared ideals, common heritage, commercial links and interdependence. That sort of talk is very comforting, but it is not relevant to four trends that I see in looking at U.S. relations with Europe today.

The first trend is that American eyes are turning more across the Pacific and the Rio Grande than the Atlantic. The reasons are well known: the shift in population from the Northeast and Middle West to the Southwest and West; a wave of immigration that is not European but Hispanic and Asian; the dynamism of Japan and its dominance of the U.S. market in many electronic and consumer fields; the economic emergence of South Korea, Taiwan and an evolving China—always an object of American fascination.

This strong interest in Asia may be temporary. Many contend that it will be. Perhaps. But for the moment it is a trend that Europeans should not ignore.

A second trend, related to the first, is the changing American view of Europe. There is a feeling pervading the United States, caused in some degree by what Europeans themselves say, that Europe is in decline—a continent of pessimism and sclerosis (the often cited European inability to create new jobs is a case in point); that the European Community is, according to European statements, bogged down in detail and unable to make significant progress toward European unity; that NATO Europeans are not doing their share but increasingly abdicate their responsibility to the United States.

This changing view of Europe is fed also by the feeling that Europeans complain no matter what America does: Complaints about the dollar being too weak six years ago are matched by complaints about the dollar being too high now, and there are endless other examples.

A third trend is that the problem of dealing with the Soviet Union, which should be a unifying force in relations, is off in the rearview. Whether the issue is the Olympics or the gas pipeline arms control, European and American interests and thinking are obviously very different. Europeans have

more of a vested interest in a broad range of relations with the Soviet Union, both economic and political. They share the same continent. They are used to developing subtle relationships with other states with different political systems.

A fourth trend is the American tendency to see relationships with Europe in terms of an issue. The issue today is the SDI; a few years ago it was Euro-missiles and the two-track decision. These are important matters but are of concern chiefly to officials in foreign and defense ministries, to some members of parliament, to some journalists and to a few political scientists. They are really not the bread and butter of daily life or of the relationships among people. And they distort the U.S. perception of relationships with Europe because they lead to a view of those relations based on who supports or does not support the latest American proposal.

What suggestions do I have for dealing with these trends? Europeans should make a better case for themselves. It is really not necessary for almost every European visitor to the United States to bemoan the inefficiency of the European Community, Europe's economic weaknesses or its helplessness in the face of the military power of the United States and the Soviet Union. Europeans should emphasize the positive.

The EC has accomplished a great deal in the economic and political spheres; it has fallen short of maximum expectations but has far exceeded minimum hopes. The work of the European Court, coordination of foreign policy positions, the frequency of European Council meetings of heads of government, the European Monetary System, three expansions of EC membership—these are all European accomplishments that are important, durable and headed in the right direction.

Nor is Western Europe small, poor or weak. Its combined populations, GNP and military forces put it on a par with America. It has a high standard of living—higher in some respects than America's—and a quality of life that is the

envy of the world. West Europeans have every reason to be proud and confident. Why not be so?

Stop expecting America to behave differently. It is a complicated and volatile society which is energetic and dynamic on the one hand and unpredictable on the other. Why should its foreign policy not reflect those characteristics?

The United States does not have a classic *politique*. Americans are less attuned to foreign policy questions than Europeans are. U.S. government machinery, both executive and legislative, is vast and difficult to coordinate. And America has, in effect, a permanent coalition government—a coalition because of the separation of executive and legislative powers and because neither political party is disciplined or sociologically or philosophically unified. There is no use hoping that Americans will behave differently. They won't. They can't.

Try not to make the same mistake that Americans so often make of seeing U.S.-European relations in stark black or white terms. Europeans tend to go through periods when they believe that the United States can do no wrong and other periods when it can do no right. Neither absolute condition has ever existed. Periods of hero worship inevitably lead to disillusionment. Periods of disillusionment evoke a desire to seize on any evidence that things have changed dramatically.

The fact is that there are always both positive and negative aspects in U.S. policies and in U.S.-European relations at any given time. The sole exception in the last 50 years was the postwar period, but that was an exception that proves the rule.

Why not take a long-term view of relations? After all, Europeans pride themselves on their sense of history. Why not use it? Look at relations with the United States historically. By doing so, Europeans may help Americans to do the same.

The writer is a former U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg and deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and now a partner in the IRC Group, an international consulting firm in Washington. This comment has been adapted by the International Herald Tribune from an address on June 25 to the Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders.

Middle East Dramatics: New Faces in the Cast?

By Robert E. Hunter

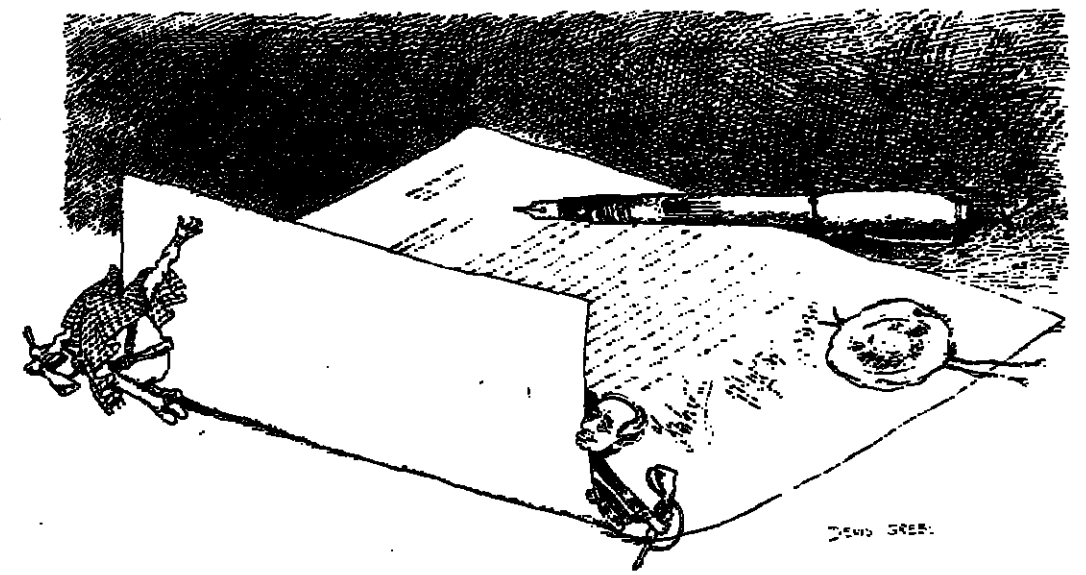
WASHINGTON—The terms of Arab-Israeli diplomacy have changed in recent months. The gulf between Israel and the PLO and Jordan is as deep as before, but it has narrowed. Instead of uttering imprecations into a void, both sides now shout directly at one another.

The issue is no longer whether Israel and Palestinians can talk, but how, to a region knee-deep in failed hopes, this is a political miracle.

The shift began to take shape in February when Yasser Arafat, having been humiliated in Lebanon, apparently concluded that his future, at least for now, depended on diplomacy. He threw in his lot with King Hussein, who, supposedly speaking on Mr. Arafat's behalf, proposed talks between a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation and the United States. The next step would include Israel in an international conference.

In years past Jerusalem might have dismissed such a tentative groping toward PLO recognition of Israel. Instead Prime Minister Shimon Peres set forth his own terms: No PLO members in the joint delegation, no international conference to include the Soviets and no preparatory talks with Washington that exclude Israel.

When the list of proposed Palestinian delegates passed from Mr. Arafat to King Hussein to Washington and



landed in Jerusalem, Mr. Peres promptly rejected it. This elicited a huffy declaration by the U.S. State Department that Israel would not be permitted a veto. Of course, Israel does have a veto: It alone will decide whether to talk at all.

Washington's pique was evidence less of careful analysis than of being out of practice in Middle Eastern peacemaking. By all precedent, Mr. Arafat was certain to put close allies on his first list, equally, immediate Israeli agreement was not likely. Both sides are professionals, and the stakes entail issues of survival.

When he came to power last year Mr. Peres was lightly regarded as a diplomatic innovator. He belied that image by skillfully engineering Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. Last week he ventured onto Mr. Arafat's own turf by meeting two prominent West Bank Arabs. Mr. Peres signaled that there might be an alternative to dealing with the PLO.

That has long been unthinkable. Lacking any direct means to express their desire for a recognized national identity, West Bank and Gaza Arabs have looked to Mr. Arafat as their symbol. Indeed, over the years Israel and some elements of the PLO have had a common interest in preventing the emergence of effective political leadership on the West Bank.

The structure of bargaining on the Arab side may not be able to accommodate a direct Israeli approach to Palestinians that bypasses the PLO. Jordan and Egypt are architects of an effort to counter Syria's influence in the Arab world by producing movement in Arab-Israeli peacemaking. But they depend on Mr. Arafat for their Palestinian connection, and would be nonplussed by a sustained Israeli effort to deal directly with the West Bankers and Gazans.

Yet there is a hidden premise behind this judgment: That Israel will not permit a major change of status for the occupied territories.

Many Israelis, however, have learned from experience in Lebanon

Living Dangerously on a Diet of Lemons, Walnuts and Noodles

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON—George Bush did not tour Europe to talk about lemons, walnuts and noodles. Strategic nuclear defenses and collective measures against terrorism were expected to be the main topics. But the first stop was Italy, and "there we were," the vice president recalled in an interview the other day, right in the thick of a trans-Atlantic trade war over Italy's favorite food.

The pasta war is only the latest in a series of trade fit-for-fats between America and Europe. Sometimes it's steel, sometimes chickens. The latest flare-up started when the Europeans refused to respond to complaints of discrimination against American citrus products. Last month the Reagan administration let them have it with increased tariffs on European citrus.

These are grown-ups at work? Right? We see shortsighted, quick-on-the-trigger grown-ups playing politics for lack of large vision, strong leadership and a concerted policy.

A tentative truce seems to have been worked out for the pasta war. But just as a "phony war" can be the prelude to real war,

as we learned in World War II, so the mindless reflexes revealed in the pasta war could be the harbinger of something a whole lot worse.

What Mr. Bush encountered in Europe was only a whiff of the trade warfare winds that he thinks are reaching gale force in the U.S. Congress. The latest blast is to be found in an effort by Democrats to get out in front on protection for American jobs and industries against foreign competition. In the case of the Democrats' bill, goods from Japan, Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea are the target. Not to be outdone, Senate Republicans are pushing a crackdown aimed solely at Japan.

Mr. Bush says he has "never seen the Congress so up in arms about" foreign competition. He is passing the word to the Europeans and the Japanese: "It's textiles, telecommunications, shoes, citrus, beef, almost everything you could think of." There is a strong possibility, he is saying, that a constructive U.S. policy aimed at containing a global trade war will get lost in the congressional stampede.

"We're finding more and more legislation

getting into the veto-proof range in terms of signatures," Vice President Bush reports. And there lies the heart of the problem.

Asked if congressional protectionist pressure may not strengthen the administration's hand in dealing with what it regards as unfair trade practices abroad, Mr. Bush responds with an emphatic yes. He even sees signs of "more understanding that we're not just crying wolf" in Europe and in Japan. But this presupposes a degree of control over events.

As with real war, so with trade war: "The ability to get to the verge without getting into it," John Foster Dulles said, "is the necessary art." The question is whether the U.S. government is capable of "the necessary art."

The numbers are stark. Last year the U.S. trade deficit hit a record \$123 billion. That is 10 times the figure 10 years ago; and it could reach \$150 billion this year.

For this state of affairs the Reagan administration has no easy answer other than to denounce the Democrats for "protectionist legislation of the rankest kind" (as Treasury

Encouraging Thoughts for a Cancer Convalescent

DEAR PRESIDENT REAGAN, It is perhaps presumptuous of me to write to you, but I, too, have had cancer, and I thought that some of my experiences and reflections might be helpful to you. Just 10 years ago this past spring I was treated at Bethesda Naval Hospital for chest cancer, and I am truly happy to be here to write to you today.

I congratulate you on the decisiveness and grittiness you have shown in handling your disease. Your no-nonsense affirmativeness has already done a great deal to dispel traditional notions that cancer means death and that resignation is the way to go.

During the course of my illness, an irreverent friend assured me that I had little to worry about. "At least cancer is curable," he said. "It's not like baldness or acne. Those are problems that medicine really can't fix."

He was right. As you are probably aware, 50 percent of the people being diagnosed today will become survivors, a figure up from about 25 percent in the 1950s. There are, in fact, 5 million Americans alive today who have had cancer. Three million of them are long-term survivors who have lived more than five years since the discovery of their disease.

Figures, I realize, are of limited solace. They don't tell us what we really want to know: what will happen with my cancer. That, Mr. President, is what I found to be the toughest part of my ordeal.

It wasn't the surgery or the radiation or the chemotherapy that really

got to me. It was the fear of recurrence, the nagging doubt that was always present, pickpocketing my peace of mind and casting a shadow of doubt on my own body. "You betrayed me, once, body," I used to say to myself. "How am I to be sure you won't do it again?" And I would set off looking for lumps, bumps, swollen veins or new pains.

Don't do that. Fear and doubt are unavoidable potholes in the road that lie in front of you. Don't, if at all possible, stumble on them or tarry in that part of the road. Walk bravely and briskly, as you are doing. The anxiety that we all experience about the return of the disease is a natural but, I am firmly convinced, useless phenomenon. It punishes us for no constructive purpose. The joy of work, the warmth of family and the stimulation of friends were wonderful antidotes to my fears, and I highly recommend them to you.

There are certain problems that many cancer patients encounter that I did not experience and I suspect, that you also will escape. But they are worth remembering because they affect many people with conditions similar to ours. Shunning and social ostracism are not as prevalent as they once were, but cancer calls forth irrational fear and loathing in some circles. Even I, a physician living in a sophisticated, urban area, had a few friends who disappeared when I became ill and did not show up again until I was good and well.

Your paycheck, employment secu-

rety and medical coverage will continue, as did mine, for the duration of your illness, matter how complicated or prolonged. This certainty is a tremendous privilege and relief that will allow you, as it did me, to devote your full energy to your recovery.

Employers' attitudes and practices vary widely and, while federal law does prohibit discrimination against people with cancer, the reality is that the job market can be a rough place for a bout with the illness. Deferential treatment and frank discrimination defy not only basic fairness but also America's tremendous national investment in cancer research and treatment. Why cure people only to lock them out of the economy?

Another enormously troublesome area for cancer survivors is insurance. An individual with a history of cancer is considered an insurance risk and often denied coverage or offered a policy with a disclaimer for conditions related in any way to the cancer.

This behavior may make sense to actuaries but it is unattractive to people who have struggled through a disease and now want to enjoy the protection afforded to others.

People live with cancer. People live through cancer. People live beyond cancer. They can be presidents, senators, Olympic medal winners, doctors, parents, artists, workers, farmers, whatever. Many could use a little help in the way of improved public attitudes and public policies.

Your presence in these ranks is providing a sense of visibility and

strength. When an opportunity presents itself, you might consider initiating some activities that would create a forum to address the issues of cancer survival in a formal way.

In closing, I would like to pass on to you two sayings that have been very helpful to me.

There is an appreciation of life, a brilliance of the moment that probably visits many people who have been forced to deal intimately with the possibility of their own deaths. Someone once described this to me as "The reds all get redder." They do.

And finally a recommendation I know that you'll appreciate: "Celebrate the journey." Don't dwell on the diagnosis. Skirt those potholes. Enjoy the breeze and the sun and the magnificence of the road still running out in front of you.

Sincerely,
Fitzhugh Mullan

Dr. Mullan, author of "Vital Signs," is secretary for health and environment of New Mexico. This open letter appeared in The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

SYDNEY U. BARNES
Rome

LETTERS

Policy in a Democracy

Regarding "It's Simple: Democracy Is Angels Electing Devils" (July 16): Charles Krauthammer is right to point out the critical role that bureaucracies play in many of America's major successes, but surely he overstates his case. In the Western democracies, political participation is generally limited to electing officials. Policy formulation is thereafter the prerogative of such officials and does not always reflect the wishes of those who elected them. The Vietnam War is the most obvious example. Mr. Krauthammer's assertion that "what people choose their government the result is authentically representative of the people" is specious.

ILYAS BAKER
Bangkok

Real Distress in the Bush

As a geologist with field experience in Africa, I can confirm the excellent report of Blaine Harden, "Little Progress Made in Rural Africa During UN's Decade for Women" (July 10). My work meant that I camped in the bush with Africans and visited their villages. It is unfortunate that so many well educated Africans seem to be ashamed of the lack of progress of their rural countryside, to the point of denying the existence of conditions that visitors can demonstrate with slide photographs.

July 26, 1985

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Composer John Eaton: 'Doing' American Opera Without Prejudice

by Michael Fleming

NEW YORK — The Problem of American Opera. Critics have diagnosed it, learned societies have pondered it, and composers have offered their various solutions. Some find hope in a return to Romanticism, others in an infusion from Broadway. But for John Eaton, whose new opera "The Tempest" receives its premiere in Santa Fe tomorrow, there is no problem at all. "American opera does not need to be saved," he said in a recent interview, "it only needs to be done."

Eaton has been "doing" opera ever since he wrote the one-act "Ma Barker" in 1957, while still an undergraduate at Princeton. Since then, he has drawn critical acclaim, and when given the chance, popular support for his works, while remaining on the fringes of the musical establishment. Two previous Eaton operas have achieved a measure of success: the 1978 "Danton and Robespierre" was recorded by CRI, and "The Cry of Clytemnestra" went on to performances in California and New York after its 1980 premiere at Indiana University in Bloomington, where Eaton is a professor of music and has found fertile ground for his operatic ventures.

Reviewing "Clytemnestra" when it was performed at Purchase, New York, in the 1982 PepsiCo Summerfest festival, Bernard Holland in *The New York Times* called Eaton's music "inventive" and "strong" and said that it "commands attention." In 1980, following the work's Bloomington performance, Andrew Porter, in a report for the *Financial Times* of London, called Eaton "the most interesting opera composer writing in America today." A year later, after the San Francisco Opera's performance of "Clytemnestra," Porter agreed to write a libretto for a future Eaton opera. The occasion for their collaboration arose in 1983, when Eaton settled on "The Tempest" as the source for an opera to be performed at Santa Fe.

The composer has not earned critical accolades by keeping his finger on the public pulse. Audiences, he believes, need to be fed more than pabulum in the opera house, and until composers provide more challenging works and managers seek them out, he said, we will continue to be trapped by a cycle in which highly-touted premieres are quickly followed by oblivion.

"America is too much concerned about opera as a form of entertainment," he said. "I remember the former director of an opera house saying, 'We're trying to provide entertainment for tired businessmen.' That kind of apologetic sets in motion a process of not being adventurous."

"In Europe, the opera house has been the point where composers have tried new ideas and used new material," he explained. "That has not been the case in the United States up until now, to our loss. Long ago, the opera house should have become involved with electronic music and with microtonal music. But in America for the last 30 or 40 years, operatic music has been much more conservative than chamber or orchestral music. There are many otherwise very good composers who condescend when they write for the operatic stage."

EATON does not believe that such concessions are necessary, either for singers' sake or for the audience. In "The Tempest," as in most of his preceding six operas, he requires the singers to produce quarter tones, helping them along with electronic instruments that can produce any pitch, or with conventional instruments divided into two groups tuned a quarter tone apart.

"The things the voice can do are only beginning to be explored," he said. "Every single vernacular and folk tradition in the world is involved with microtones. They are natural for the voice — far less trouble for the singers than highly chromatic music, once they get the music in their ears. There is no reason why the voice, of all instruments, with such shades of expression, has to limit itself to a prison house of 12 bars."

Having observed strong audience responses to his previous works, Eaton is skeptical of the plaint by opera managers that listeners will not turn out for contemporary works. Neither the performers nor the audience need to be specialists or aficionados of contemporary music, he believes — they just need to use their ears.

"If people come without prejudice and sit down and listen and involve themselves in the music, they will have no problems,"

Eaton said. "I have been asked what people should do to prepare themselves for my 'Tempest.' I can only paraphrase what Beethoven said about his 'Tempest' Sonata — 'Read Shakespeare.'"

The Eaton "Tempest" is not pure Shakespeare, however. Porter, retained about one-third of the original lines, especially the better-known songs and set speeches. For the rest, he worked in the style of Shakespeare, counting on Eaton's music to convey the pictorial effects and to delineate character, as Shakespeare's language does in the play.

The relationship between composer and librettist is crucial, Eaton believes, and it is here that many of his colleagues go wrong. "The problem with most operas today is that they're just plays set to music," he said. "In fact, the libretto is the punctuation of the music, and the librettist has to rely on the composer as dramatist. If the drama is not in the music, it's not an opera."

The Eaton/Porter "Tempest" began, not with verses to be set to music, but with a complete musical outline by the composer. "I told Andrew what I wanted to happen, who should be singing — a working skeleton of the opera," the skeleton was fleshed out with each working on his own portion, followed by telephone consultations.

Is it presumptuous or inappropriate for an American composer to tackle Shakespeare? Eaton admits to having been a bit intimidated; he had set only some sonnets before. But he scorns the notion that American composers should stick to native subjects.

"The operatic world is international," he declared. "Italy and other countries have given up their purile nationalism long ago. We're still acting like a little provincial country, instead of the leader of world culture. American composers are always trying to create 'American' operas, but it is absurd to deny the validity of anything written by an American that doesn't have hillbillies or break dancers in it."

NOT surprisingly, Eaton is skeptical about the efforts of organizations that have undertaken to promote American opera. Too often, he said, they have sought out the lowest common denominator and funded works guaranteed to offend no one. "Many operatic performances are stale, tired stuff," he said, "and they are furthered by institutions like the National Endowment for the Arts."

Now does he find the answer in appropriating the wares of Broadway. Both serious and vernacular traditions have their strengths, he believes, but he is wary of yoking the two under the modish label "opera/musical theater."

"I just wish the slash mark between them were a little bigger," he said. "I'm not saying that Broadway isn't good for what it is; but entertainment and art are two different things, and they have two kinds of audience."

"No great and genuine operatic works will develop out of Broadway alone," he added. "America is in the unique position of being able to call on the entire operatic tradition. Why in the world, having these possibilities, do we want to limit ourselves to the piddling music of Broadway?"

To hear Eaton speak, one might conclude that he was a voice crying in the wilderness, that other American composers of opera were second-raters or charlatans. Not so, he insisted. "There are a lot of composers working in a conservative language, and I don't mean to deny the validity of what they are doing," Eaton responded favorably to the mention of Minnesota composer Stephen Paulus, whose opera "The Woodlanders" received its premiere in St. Louis this year. John Harrison is also on his short list of favorites. And Eaton said he is eager to hear the opera commissioned by the Metropolitan Opera from Jacob Druckman and John Corigliano.

"The future for opera is bright," he said. "It would be much brighter if more companies would really begin a search for artistic excellence and quality, and insist on that. We underestimate our audiences. We ought to give them something genuine — a dramatic image in music — that is what will bring people to contemporary opera."

Michael Fleming writes frequently about music and musicians. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

Dislocating Shakespeare at Stratford

by Mel Gussow

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON — Seeing this season's repertory here one is faced by the inescapable conclusion that someone at the Royal Shakespeare Company has locked the costume shop and thrown away the key. Costuming is of the catch-as-catch-can variety. This leads to modern dress, or, more accurately, quasi-modern dress versions of "Troilus and Cressida," "As You Like It" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The approach is perhaps best exemplified by the appearance of Falstaff in billowing knickerbockers and argyle socks as if dressed for a weekend of golf.

The eclectic and often jarring costuming is indicative of a deeper sense of dislocation that one feels this summer at Stratford. Dislocated individual directors have each opened a Pandora's Box of reinterpretation, forcibly trying to demonstrate that Shakespeare can speak directly to our times. It should be noted that the changes are not, for the most part, textual.

A quest for relevance has provoked Howard Davies to uproot that most problematic of Shakespeare plays, "Troilus and Cressida," from Troy and to transplant it to the mid-19th century and the period of the Crimean War. The setting — and this season's settings are as eccentric as the costumes — is a formerly elegant town house, battered by war. It is used, alternately, as a command post by both Greek and Trojan forces. Denigrating the stage is a long staircase against which rest remnants of doors and windows. Are there no carpenters in Crime? As a symbol of twin decaying civilizations the setting has its point, though it is an obstacle in moments of battle. The duel between Hector and Ajax takes place on adjoining tabletops, a bizarre choice, and a precarious

arena for precision parrying. It is to the credit of the actors, David Burke and Clive Russell, and to the fight-master, Malcolm Ranson, that the adversaries are so nimble. In this and other plays, actors not only climb on tables, they also repeatedly kick over the chairs. At Stratford this summer, the furniture is much offended, and something similar might be said about Shakespeare.

In a year when Samuel Beckett took angry exception to any divergence from his stage directions as well as his dialogue, one can only wonder what Shakespeare might say about this "Troilus and Cressida" — with a monocled Paris, Pandarus played as a fey lounge lizard, a pouting Achilles, a tarted-up Helen and a portly Ulysses wearing pince-nez. There is an inconstancy in the approach, in the ages of the actors as well as in their comportment. They seem to have wandered on stage from various ships of state. All this is underscored with portentous piano music and the sound of an offstage arsenal.

THERE is an idea afoot. Davies has tried to illuminate the play's bitter cynicism, the pervasive decadence that overcomes all attempts at heroism. The characters, with the exception of the Rambo-like Ajax, are self-compromising, sometimes to the point of cowardice, as represented by Achilles cravenly instructing his henchmen to gun down Hector — the only guns to appear on stage. The concept is partly realized in the title characters: Anton Lesser's spineless Troilus and Juliet Stevenson's Cressida, who craftily adapts herself to the demands of the malicious Greeks. However, Davies' search for period parallelism acts to obscure Shakespeare's content.

It is Stevenson who deserves this season's Stratford acting crown, for her Cressida and, especially, for her Rosalind. From her first appearance in Adrian Noble's production of

"As You Like It," she projects an endearing, persuasive personality. One look at her and Hilton McRae's Orlando is struck silent — and we believe him. Actually there are several such first sightings, and each is played to the maximum romantic effect. A clear-eyed English beauty, Stevenson has a most mellifluous voice that can shift from a caress to a command without sacrificing her charm. Though her Rosalind has a determinedly feminist streak, as in her assumed manly guise she takes charge of her fellow and sister castaways, she is able to be both witty and winsome. When she, Celia and Touchstone abandon the court, the three are like playful fugitives from a Noel Coward comedy, a feeling that is embellished by Nicky Henson lending Touchstone a Coward crispness of speech. This is a high-style Fool, which makes his falling for the ragged Audrey all the more amusing. Fiona Shaw's Celia has a gawky gracefulness. Add to this Alan Rickman's appropriately melancholic Jaques, played like a dinner guest who has stayed too long at the party, Campbell Morrison's Sumo-size Charles the Wrestler and Joseph O'Connor's adept doubling as two dukes, both the banished and the banisher, and the result is a worthy ensemble.

The production, however, is an oddity. One naturally expects a sylvan forest of Arden, an environment whose bountifulness is in stark contrast to the barren court. Noble has instead conceived a wintry forest, as represented by a broad, billowing white sheet that is thrown over the scene in court in order to quick-change the setting. Chains in outline under the sheet look like polar ice caps. The objective may be to show that the good duke and his men bring their warmth with them as a kind of traveling companion, but, in context, they look discomforted. Despite the setting, Noble's "As You Like It," led by Stevenson, is the most edifying of the three Shakespearean productions.

Bill Alexander's "Merry Wives of Windsor" is a distinct disappointment, coming after his striking production of "Richard III" (last summer at Stratford, this season at the Barbican in London). With "Merry Wives," the notion — less than an idea — is to shift to a modern Elizabethan period. "Merry Wives" now takes place in the 1950s, and the atmosphere and decor are like that of a television situation comedy. Two suburban wives try to trick a satyrn sutor (Falstaff) while deceiving their own complacent husbands. The evening is prurient to the point of being jokey, even to trying for laughs by having actors leap on and off a turntable stage as if it were a trolley. The company plays for easy laughs, and often wins them at the expense of an apparently indestructible comedy. There are, along the way, performances deserving of a less cavalier production, including Peter Jeffrey's Falstaff and, in particular, Lindsay Duncan and Francine Morgan as the merriest of Windsor wives.

By all odds, the most impressive production seen at Stratford is not by Shakespeare, but by Maxine Gorke — "Philistines," in a new adaptation by Dusty Hughes. Hughes is the author of "Communitas," an incisive play about young English radicals, and his sensibility is an exact match with that of Gorke. A richly layered family play, with political and social overtones, "Philistines" is clearly one of Gorke's finest works, although it did not seem so several years ago when it was done off-off-Broadway in New York. The difference, of course, is the Royal Shakespeare Company. As was demonstrated in David Jones' productions of "Enemies," "Summerfolk" and "The Zyklos," the company has a great affinity for Gorke, a feeling that is expressed with equal understanding in John Caird's

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Ashton's New Juliet

by Fabienne Marsh

LONDON — In a rehearsal studio at the London Festival Ballet House, Sir Frederick Ashton watches Katherine Healy and Peter Schaufuss dance the pas de deux he choreographed 30 years ago. It is the bedroom scene from "Romeo and Juliet," known in the Prokofiev score as "Leave-taking Before the Parting."

Props are few, so the sleepy Juliet awakens to three orange plastic chairs and, to her despair, sees Romeo, banished for killing Tybalt, getting ready to leave. No protest *en pointe* or embrace on her knees will stop him.

"Utterly splendid," the 81-year-old Ashton says quietly between puffs on a cigarette. Then he stands and walks over to correct the arm position of the 16-year-old ballerina, who tackled her first full-length dramatic role as Juliet in Wednesday's London premiere of this choreography, first done in 1955 by Ashton for the Royal Danish Ballet.

Katherine Stobhan Healy was born in Manhattan, the only child of art-loving parents. She displayed an early talent for ice skating, and was coached by and starred with John Curry at the age of 6, she performed her first solo in the annual Supertacular at Madison Square Garden. Three years later, she was featured in the book "To a Very Young Skater" (Knopf).

But at 4, Katherine had seen "I Am a Dancer," the documentary film about Rudolf Nureyev, and a few months later saw him live in New York in the National Ballet of Canada's production of "The Sleeping Beauty." From that moment on, "Nothing would do — I had to dance," Healy said.

By the time she was 9, Healy had been chosen by George Balanchine to play the child heroine in the New York City Ballet's production of "The Sleeping Beauty." In 1962, she was the dancer dying of leukemia in the film "Six Weeks," with Mary Tyler Moore and Dudley Moore. At 13, she won a silver medal at the International Ballet Competition in Jackson,

Mississippi. At 14, she won a gold medal in the junior division of the prestigious Varna Competition in Bulgaria.

Last year at the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy, she danced a solo to the voice of Maria Callas in an excerpt from by Saint-Saens' "Samson et Dalila." Peter Schaufuss, the artistic director of the London Festival Ballet, went straight to Healy's dressing room and asked if she would appear as a guest artist with his company. "I thought nothing would ever come of it," she said. "It sounded like a dream."

RECENTLY, her dream deferred for the day, she sat in an office four flights above the Festival Ballet dance studio and explained why she had skipped her morning class. "The hardest part is dealing with your feet," she said, showing a cut in her toe that was the product of daily nine-hour rehearsals — six hours of which are devoted to "Romeo and Juliet" and Ronald Hynd's "Coppelia." She slipped her foot back into pink sandals that stood out only because everything else she wore matched her blue eyes.

Healy's approach to the role of Juliet was as consistent as her color scheme. "I read the Shakespeare play properly," she said. "I took it into school and sat down half of the English department and asked them questions. I think they thought I was nuts!" As for the music, "when I have free days off I listen to it, and listen to it — and luckily it's gorgeous music, otherwise I think I would get sick of it."

Any difficulties Healy forges in dancing Juliet are interpretive, not technical. "The most difficult part is sustaining Juliet for three acts," she says. "Even in 'Coppelia' I have the dancing to fall back on — the technique. The thing that has really gotten me where I am is my technique, mainly because I have not had a chance to try a dramatic role before. Things like *fouettés*, hops *en pointe* — all the pure 'trick' elements



Healy and Schaufuss.

— there's none of that with Juliet. It's either the character or nothing.

In her spare time, she reviewed the work of former Julietas, Norma Shearer, in the film, and Marcia Haydée and Carla Fracci in their ballet performances, are her favorites. When asked how she sees Juliet, she comments, "I don't think she's totally innocent." Ashton and Schaufuss "pretty much left me to myself with the actual character," she says. "Every day I did it differently because I was just feeling my way."

For both Ashton and Schaufuss, the production holds special memories. Thirty years after its creation and 20 years after the Royal Danish Ballet performed "Romeo and Juliet" in New York, Ashton has restaged his version with Niels Bjorn Larsen, a dancer from the original production. Schaufuss can remember when his mother, Mona Vangsaae, and his father, Frank Schaufuss, danced Juliet and Mercutio for the Royal

Danish Ballet — and recalls his own performance as the nurse's mischievous page.

The 5-foot-2 ballerina finds the training different here. "In Europe, they're much more classically oriented," said Healy. "The classes are different. In the States, we tend to push things for 'the line.' Here, they're much more conscious of what you shouldn't do, even if it does give you a better line."

The few moments she has had to herself here have been spent visiting Blenheim with her mother, who accompanies her on tour, watching Wimbledon matches on television, and reading a biography of Elizabeth I.

"I'm a definite English history buff," she says. In her last year in high school in Brooklyn, she will study modern poetry, German, fifth-year French and European history. After that, "I'll probably be coming here full time — if they still want me."

Fabienne Marsh is a London-based writer.

Earplugs for Orchestra Players

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — The symphony orchestra, looked at as a species, is about as likely an organism as a centipede. A strange hundred-legged creature, the orchestra manages to go about its business working wonders of coordination and cooperation when, by the looks of it, purposeful movement in any direction would seem out of the question. How an orchestra functions is a mystery to outsiders, and probably is only dimly understood by the legs themselves. But we know that 100-plus talented individuals must and often do coalesce into a quasi-military organization requiring corporate discipline such as Frederick the Great imposed on his Prussian troops. All this in the service of the supposedly contradictory ideals of art and commerce. The symphony orchestra is a triumph of illogic.

What would you think, for instance, if you saw musicians putting in earplugs before playing a concert? Perhaps that you had happened onto a Monty Python television shooting, or into Alice's Wonderland. The truth is that earplugs have come to be widely used by orchestra members, a surprising percentage of whom find sound levels on their jobs painfully high and go to remarkable lengths to muffle the decibel impact.

A survey reported in the June issue of *Senza Sordino*, the official publication of the International Conference of Symphony and Opera Musicians, found excessive sound levels to be an "alarming problem" in all 23 organizations surveyed. More than half of the 900 musicians responding said they suffered nervousness, tension, anger, disgust or irritability as a result of instrumental din. More than three-fourths stated that their playing was adversely affected. Nearly half

believed they could exercise no control over the problem and so felt helpless, frustrated and trapped. Fear of deafness was a common complaint.

Earplugs are worn now and then by unfor-

tunately positioned musicians in virtually all orchestras, particularly by those who must sit directly in front of brass or percussion sections. Nobody thinks this bizarre practice a good solution, since protection is achieved

at the expense of being able to hear the music. So, although the managements of at least half a dozen orchestras are contractually obligated to provide earplugs, many less radical solutions have been put forward in recent years. Plexiglass shields are attached to the backs of chairs in many leading orchestras. In Pittsburgh, acoustic paneling is used around the percussion when the orchestra is in the pit. Other orchestras mandate a separation between certain instrumental sections. The variety of muffling tricks is wide, running from installing carpeting to placing the brass on risers so that the sound waves travel over most orchestral heads.

ONE good question is why loudness has become such an issue today, and many possible answers occur. Orchestras certainly do not play the standard repertory appreciably louder today than they did 50 years ago, when the more thunderous works of Berlioz, Wagner, Mahler, Bruckner, Strauss, Stravinsky and Bartok were already concert staples. But the increased use of percussion instruments by 20th-century composers has to be taken into account, as does the introduction of electronic instruments, especially at the pop concerts that symphony orchestras are often called upon to play.

Just as important, it is safe to say, has been the building of many acoustically hard modern halls, in which normal problems of volume balancing are exacerbated. Urban audiences, furthermore, may have become so inured to loud sound, thanks to traffic noise, subways, air hammers and rock amplification, that increased volume is required if music is to make any emotional impact. The faculty of paying attention to soft sounds has declined as music of all sorts has prolif-

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Eaton, right, confers with stage director Bliss Hebert.

TRAVEL

Apulia: Italy's Ancient and Rugged Heel

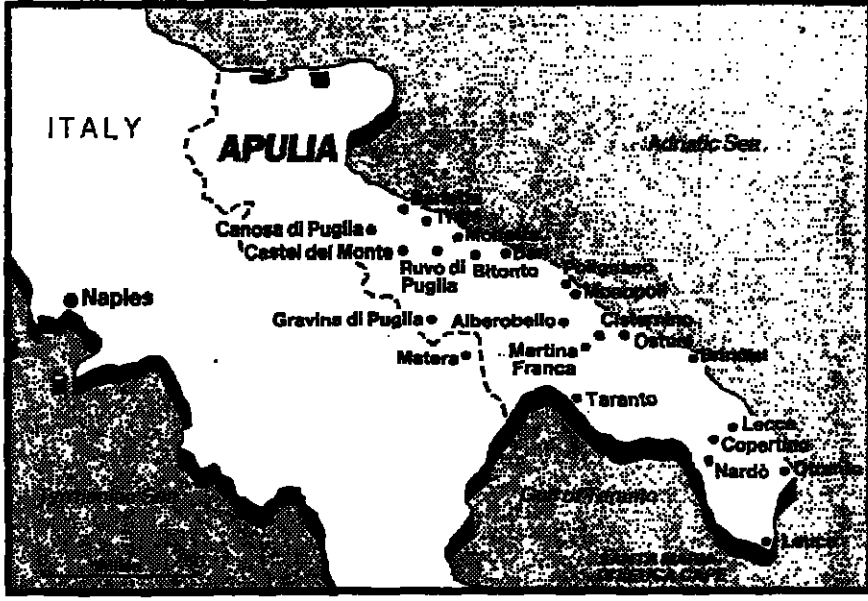
by R.W. Apple Jr.

WHEN we told people last fall that we planned to spend a week or so in Apulia, we drew a lot of blank stares. Oh, an artistic Italian friend said he had heard that it was full of Romanesque churches, and a political British friend said he remembered from his school days a maxim to the effect that "it is better to be a prefect in Apulia than a subprefect in Rome," and someone else said that Luigi Barzini had described it as the undiscovered wonder of his country. But most people we talked to didn't even know where the place was.

Funny, that, because all sorts of people have tramped through Apulia — Puglia to the Italians — in the last 2,000 years or so. Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Franks, Normans, Swabians, Angevins and Bourbons all hoisted their banners there, conquering only to be conquered in turn. In our own time, though, Apulia's site in the heel of the Italian boot, far from Rome and Florence and Venice, has made it a tourist's backwater. Most foreigners who know it do so because of its poverty. It is a prime example of the nagging *problema del Mezzogiorno*, the imbalance between the affluent north and the backward south.

Well, the churches are there all right, and a lot more, too. But the first thing we noticed as we drove from Naples across the ankle of the boot was the tomatoes. Millions of them. For two hours, we passed almost nothing but open trucks, heavily laden with crimson globes, shining in the midday sun like the red in the Italian flag, bound for markets in Milan and Munich. My wife, enchanted by the sight, called the highway the *autostrada di pomodoro*. I was less jolly. I was afraid these wouldn't be any left for me.

There were. Apulia may not yet have achieved industrial maturity, but its plains and its undulating plateaus once again produce cornucopias of wheat, figs, grapes, olives, almonds and tomatoes, as they did in the Middle Ages. (Somehow, most of the profits never seem to trickle down to the peasants, but profits there must be from all this bounty.) Flat and dry and hot, even in



September, Apulia seldom looks scorched, because there are too many fruit and olive trees, too many vines carried on high trellises above the rich, red clay. The cattle look sleek, and so do the horses, some of them wearing little blue beads to ward off the evil eye. And the sea, not wine-dark at all but blue-green, clear enough to pick out stones on the bottom at a depth of 25 feet, is never far away.

Every so often a white village looms out of the heat haze, looking like something towed over from the Aegean, seemingly bleached of every last trace of color by the almost frighteningly intense sunlight. Go into one, park the car and walk around — try Cisternino, or perhaps Ostuni — and you will soon discover nuances of color, hidden piazzas, bits of Renaissance sculpture, tumbling flowers splashing fountains. There is vivacity, too, in the little town of Alberobello, with its hundreds of *trulli* — curious windowless limestone dwellings with conical roofs, whitewashed inside and out. In Apulia, Oriental images spring insistently to mind, and the *trulli*, viewed from afar, resemble a bedouin encampment. Some of the huts are very old,

some brand new, most are still lived in by the townspeople. The southern three-quarters of Apulia (excluding the mountainous Gargano peninsula, which forms the spur on the boot) is rich not only in fruits and wine, not only in its blue skies and soft air and satiny beaches, but also in artistic treasures. They are easy enough to reach, especially for the motorist traveling from Rome or Naples to catch the ferry for Greece. And the region is compact enough so that one can follow its story, if one is so inclined, in rough chronological order. Let us do just that.

APULIA was once part of Magna Graecia — Great Greece, the network of Greek colonies in southern Italy — and Taras was its most opulent and exuberant city. Magna Graecia was to Greece as the New World is to the Old, in the view of many European writers, and if that is so Taras was the New York of the fourth century before Christ. John Boardman, the historian, puts it this way: "The Greek cities in the west were prosperous, nouveaux riches; their temples were that little bit bigger than those at home, their art that little bit more ornate. Artists and philosophers could readily be tempted from Greece by commissions or lecture tours."

Taras, which rose from the ruins of Taras, is a surprisingly spruce and modern town, with a big naval base and fine broad boulevards, and it has a splendid museum of antiquities that is the best possible place to pick up the thread of Apulia's history. There you will see an Eros and an Aphrodite, both by Praxiteles or one of his pupils; tombs decorated with caryatids and a collection of vases that captivated even a phillistine like me, a man who seeks cover at the first mention of the dread words "Greek pot." These are painted not with endless processions of horses and soldiers and shields but with elegant animal and floral and geometric motifs. The Hellenistic jewelry is even more remarkable, especially a fragile diadem decorated with delicate flowers of colored enamel.

After the Greeks came the Romans, of course, and they, too, have left their mark on the land. There are the two columns — one complete, one just a stump now — that marked the end of the Appian Way at Brindisi, the town where the poet Virgil is thought to have died. It was the Romans' chief port for Greece, and it is the Italians'. And there is the curiously clumsy statue up the coast at Barletta, the largest Roman bronze in existence, wearing the armor of a general and holding an orb and a cross. He is an emperor, though no one knows which one, and his odd appearance results from the tribulations he has suffered. Like the four horses of Venice, the Colossus of Barletta was part of the booty from history's greatest robbery, the sack of Constantinople in 1204; unlike the horses, the Colossus was lost crossing the Adriatic, and when it washed up on the Apulian coast, local priests backed off the hands and legs and melted them down for church bells. The extremities that we see today are bad 15th-century replicas.

Almost nothing remains to remind the visitor of one of the Romans' worst defeats, which was inflicted by the Carthaginian Hannibal in 216 B.C. The battle of Cannae is still studied at West Point and Sandhurst,

but about the best one can do at the railway station of Canne della Battaglia, near Canosa di Puglia, is stand on the rising ground south of the River Ofanto and wonder in which field the carnage took place, precisely where the light Carthaginian troops mowing the center of the line gave way to the legions so that their more heavily armed comrades on the flanks could surround the Romans and tear them to bits. It is beguiling, though, in that remote spot, to consider the fascination that Cannae has always held for generals, even as recently as 1914, when the German Army used von Schlieffen's modern adaptation of Hannibal's envelopment tactics for its thrust through Belgium into the heart of France — and to recall that the Germans, like Hannibal, won the battle but lost the war.

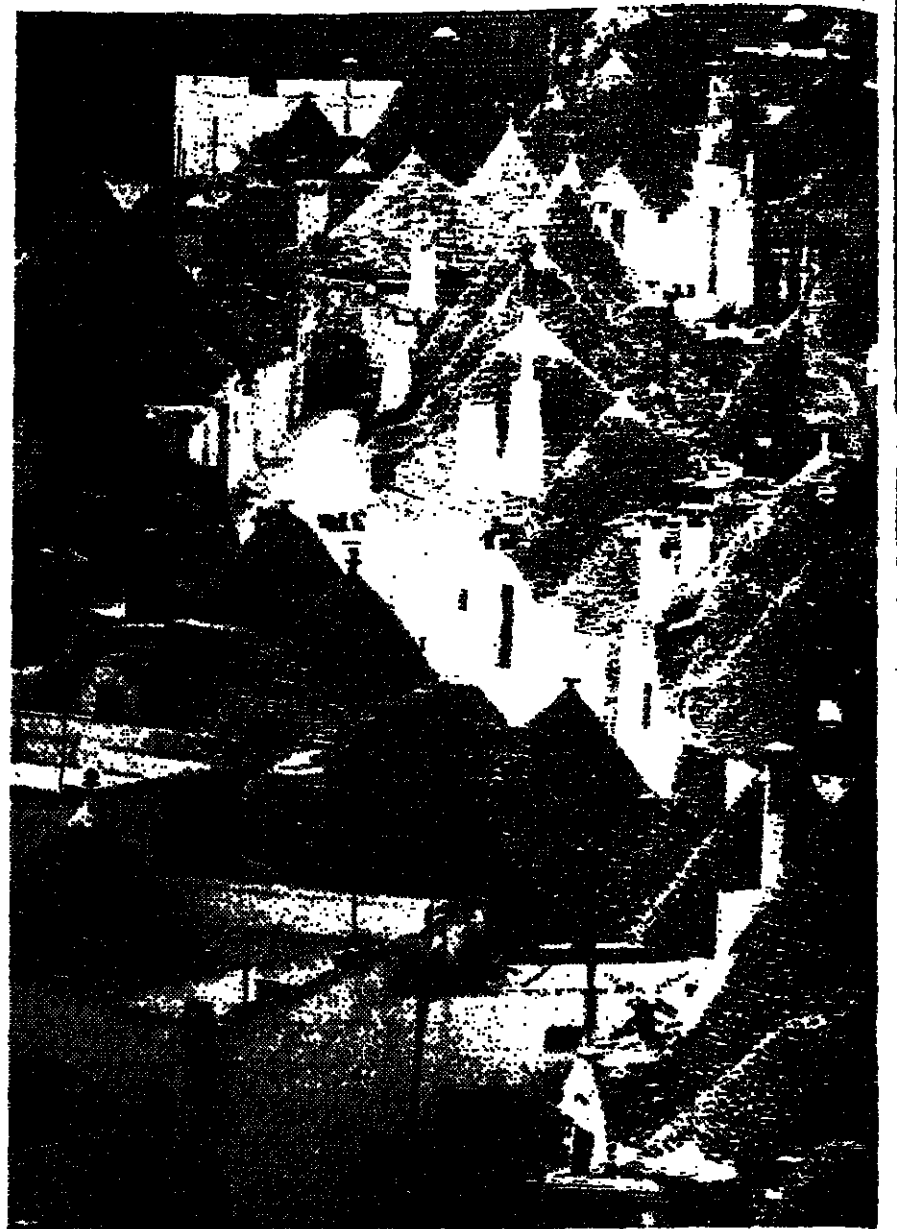
But the Roman empire finally fell apart, too, and the south of Italy, including Apulia, was chopped into rival fiefdoms ruled by Lombards and Saracens and Byzantines and Franks. It fell to Robert Guiscard, the 12th son of a modest Norman knight — who with several of his brothers sought fame and fortune in the south because the little family castle in the Cotentin Peninsula was too small to hold them all — to impose order on the chaos. By all accounts, he and his warriors were brave but horribly cruel; one Norman, enraged by his wife, told her to put on her wedding dress and burned her at the stake.

Yet like the Normans who settled in England after the conquest, Robert's followers soon began building cathedrals, not unlike those at Ely and Durham, and parish churches. These now dot the Apulian coast, sometimes only a few miles apart, Romanesque testaments to a strange marriage of piety and barbarism, a blend of the weighty grandeur of Caen and further elements from the Orient — interlaced arches, the pointed Saracenic arch, fanciful friezes and capitals.

"They remain in delightful obscurity," says the English traveler H. V. Morton, "the timeless activity of small barbers going on all round them and weekly markets being held in their shadows." Molfetta's cathedral and Bitonto's. See them all, if you can, but if you can see only one I would choose Trani's, because I know of no cathedral that can quite match it for initial impact. It stands behind a broad, barren square on the very



The Colossus of Barletta.



Conical-roofed trulli in Alberobello.

edge of the sea, chalk-white against blue, dazzling.

Lions and elephants march across its facade, accompanied by fish and centaurs and griffins and magical birds and one man, only one. Beneath are a pair of bronze doors, with 32 panels depicting saints and their exploits; they were carved by a local artist, Barisano da Trani, who was also responsible for the famous doors at Ravenna and at Monreale in Sicily. Inside, the light is tamed — turned tawny gold — as it passes through thin, narrow alabaster panels.

Most of the cathedrals are based on the design of the church of St. Nicola in Bari, which was founded in 1087 to receive the fruits of one of the more brazen escapades in religious history, the theft of the bones of St. Nicholas of Myra from Asia Minor by 47 Barrese sailors. (In addition to his association with Christmas, Nicholas is the patron saint of sailors and fishermen, children, robbers, wolves, pawnbrokers and Russia — an ecclesiastical one-man band.) Although the art historians rave about his church, it disappointed us. Its most noted exterior feature is the Lion Door, but the lions looked suspiciously like pet goliwogs to me; the inside would be boring except for the magnificently carved episcopal throne, dating from 1098.

ALONG with Trani's cathedral and Bari's throne, the most fascinating Norman legacy in the region may be the beautiful pavement in the cathedral at Ostuni, an ancient port near the tip of the Apulian heel. (This may be a good time to note that, in Apulia, many place names are pronounced with the accent on the first syllable and not on the next-to-last; thus it is OH-trahn-toe and TAH-trahn-toe and BRUN-dih-zee.) The tessellated pavement, laid by a monk named Fantaleone, fills the whole nave and choir and shows trees of life peopled not only by Adam, Eve, Noah and other biblical worthies but also by Rex Arturus — he of the Round Table — and Alexander the Great and the signs of the zodiac. After 800 years and more, the oranges and tans and blacks still stand out boldly from the gray background. Like the tireless Morton, I "felt that I might have been walking on the Bayeux tapestry."

Perhaps the greatest figure in Apulian history was the Emperor Frederick II, who reigned from 1197 to 1250. A German from the Swabian royal house of Hohenstaufen

with an English wife, he gave his kingdom just laws, promoted the arts and sciences, wrote a learned book on falconry and built the Castel del Monte, probably the finest castle in all of Italy. He was the father of the ill-fated Manfred, celebrated by both Byron and Tchaikovsky, and was described by his contemporaries as *stupor mundi et imitator mirabilis* — the wonder of the world and the marvelous innovator.

His monument, the castle, stands in a commanding position on a conical hilltop, its bold outline only lightly touched by time, although its rooms have been stripped bare. The honey-colored structure remains a mystery, a building without kitchens or servants' quarters and almost without windows, an abstract exercise in medieval mathematics, octagonal in shape, with eight rooms on each floor, an octagonal turret at each of the eight corners of the greater octagon. Only one bit of decoration remains — the single heroic doorway, clad in a rosy natural conglomerate, full of marble and other stones, that was laid down in some stream bed eons ago.

Nothing could be further in spirit from the Castel del Monte than the youngest of Apulia's masterpieces, the Baroque city of Lecce. The softness of the yellow local stone, as Osbert Sitwell explained in 1925, "allows the rich imagination of the South an unparalleled outlet. The houses seem to be fashioned from snow." We walked through the city at midday; even cats and dogs take siestas in Lecce, we noticed, and everything was closed, even the kiosks. But the buildings provided the animation — here a wrought-iron balcony supported on brackets and supporting two beautiful basketwork terra cotta vases full of palms, there a shady courtyard festooned with coats of arms and a fine octagonal urn set in a circular pool, to the right a church facade topped with elaborate stone baskets full of stone flowers outlined against the sky, to the left another building fronted by exploding columns and scrolls and swags and baskets of fruit and arches and pilasters and arcades and putti and saints.

It all has a decidedly Spanish flavor, a whiff of the Plateresque, the architectural style that gained its name from its resemblance to the work of a silversmith. "Art, like morality, consists in drawing the line somewhere," said G. K. Chesterton, but Lecce obviously wasn't listening.

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Castel del Monte.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel: 1515). CONCERT — July 30: Slovenia Philharmonic Orchestra, Milan Horvat Conductor, (Händel, Brahms).
Künstlerhaus (tel: 57.96.63). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."
Schönbrunn (tel: 63.43.55). CONCERT — July 31: Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra. (Händel, Mozart, Tchaikovsky).
Theater an der Wein (tel: 57.71.51). THEATRE — July 27-31: "Cats" (Webber, T.S. Eliot).

ENGLAND

CHICHESTER, Theater Festival (tel: 78.13.12).

WEEKEND

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July 27: "The Philanthropist" (Hampton).
July 29-31: "The Scarlet Pimpernel" (Orcey).
GLYNDEBOURNE, Opera Festival (tel: 81.24.11).
July 27 and 29: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).
July 28 and 31: "Albert Herring" (Britten).
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
THEATRE — July 27: "Red Noses" (Barnes).
London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
Ballet — July 29 and 31: "Birthday Offering" (Ashton, Glazunov).
"La Bayadère" (Petipa, Nureyev, Minkus).
July 27 and 30: "Vari Capriccio" (Ashton, Walton).
"Enigma Variations" (Ashton, Elgar).
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To August 18: "Paintings by Francis Bacon: 1944 to Present."
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 13: "Charlie Chaplin 1889-1977."
Regent's Park Open Air Theatre (tel: 486.24.31).
THEATRE — July 27: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).

July 29-31: "Ring Around the Moon" (Anouilh).
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 25: "21st Summer Exhibition."
Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).
Ballet — July 29 and 31: "Birthday Offering" (Ashton, Glazunov).
"La Bayadère" (Petipa, Nureyev, Minkus).
July 27 and 30: "Vari Capriccio" (Ashton, Walton).
"Enigma Variations" (Ashton, Elgar).
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To August 18: "Paintings by Francis Bacon: 1944 to Present."
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To October 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru." To September 1: "English Caricature 1620 to the Present." To September 15: "Louis Vuitton: A Journey through Time."

FRANCE

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, Festival de l'Art Lyrique et de Musique (tel: 23.57.81).
OPERA — July 27: "Orfeo" (Monteverdi).
July 29: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).
July 30 and 31: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).
CONCERTS — July 28: Lyon Opera Orchestra (Mozart).
ARLES, International Photography Festival (tel: 96.76.06).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "F. Fontana, S. Bowman, L. Herve." To Sept. 15: "Disciples of Ansel Adams."

To Aug. 30: "David Hockney, retrospective." To July 31: "Powers of Photography."

AVIGNON, Festival (tel: 86.34.43).
DANCE — July 27-29: Odile Duboc Company "Une Heure d'Antenne."
July 27: Karine Saporta Company "Incandescence."

CHARTRES, Organ Festival (tel: 21.54.03).
RECTAL — July 28: Geoffrey Marshall.

COMMINGES, Festival (tel: 88.32.00).
RECELTALS — July 31: Quatuor du Capitole de Toulouse, Suzanne Chaisemartin organ (Mozart, Liszt, Brahms, Bach, Sauguet).

ORANGE, Festival (tel: 34.24.24).
OPERA — July 27: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand," "Palermo," "David Tremlett."
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay." Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Renoir." Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Doré." "New Morning" (tel: 523.51.41).

JAZZ — July 28: Sun Ra Arkestra. Saint-Chapelle (tel: 340.55.17).

CONCERTS — July 29 and 30: Ars Antiqua de Paris (Middle-Age and Renaissance music).

GERMANY

BAYREUTH, Wagner Festival (tel: 202.21).
OPERA — July 27: "L'Or du Rhin."
July 28: "Walkyrie."
July 30: "Siegfried."

MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 21.85.11).
OPERA — July 29: "Norma" (Bellini).
July 28 and 30: "Giustino" (Händel).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59).
CONCERTS — July 29: Athens State Orchestra, Byron Kollias conductor, Fou Ts'ong piano (Bethoven, Brahms).

THEATRE — July 27 and 28: "Les Achariens" (Aristophanes).
July 30 and 31: "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (Molière).
August 2: "Medea" (Euripides).

ITALY

GENOA, International Ballet Festival (tel: 59.16.97).
Ballet — July 27 and 28: The Dance Theatre of Harlem "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky, Petipa).
Voluntaries (Poulenc, Tely).

VENICE, Museo Correr (tel: 25.62).
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Le Venizian Possibili."
Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).

EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Horst, Photography, 1931-1984." Teatro La Fenice (tel: 23.95.34).

OPERA — July 27, 28, 30 "Armina" (Rossini).

VERONA, Arena di Verona (tel: 235.20).
CONCERT — July 29: Concertgebouw Orchestra.
OPERA — July 27, August 1: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
July 30: "Aida" (Verdi).
July 28 and 31: "Attila" (Verdi).
August 2: "Giulio" (Adam).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Goto Museum (tel: 703.06.61).
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Chinese Pottery from Han to Ming dynasties."
Kokuritsu Noh-gakudo (tel: 423.13.31).

EXHIBITION — To Aug. 18: "Noh Masks."
Zeitz Photo Salon (tel: 246.13.70).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Tsukuba City."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Art Theater (tel: 25.94.95).
THEATRE — To July 28: "Pia" (Gems), American Repertory Theater.

EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 20: "Out and About in Amsterdam: From the Fairgrounds to the Theater, 1780-1813."
To Aug. 20: "Anarchism in France and The Netherlands."
Koninkrijk Paleis op de Dam (tel: 24.86.98).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "French Bibliographic History in The Netherlands."
Maison Descartes (tel: 22.61.54).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Descartes and The Netherlands." Amsterdam Museum of History (tel: 25.58.22).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

SALZBURG FESTIVAL

SALZBURG — This important Western European Festival runs from July 26 until September 1 and includes opera, ballet and theater presentations as well as numerous concerts and recitals by well-known artists. Some of the highlights include the following:
Ballet — August 20, 23, 26: The Hamburg State Opera, "St. Matthew Passion" (Neumeier, Bach).
CONCERTS — July 29 and August 8, 11, 15, 18, 21, 25: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.
August 4 and 5: London Symphony Orchestra.
August 27 and 28: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.
OPERA — July 30: "Carmen" (Bizet).
July 28 and 31: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).
August 6, 10, 14, 19, 22: "Macbeth" (Verdi).
August 7 and 15: "Capriccio" (Strauss).
RECITALS include Jessye Norman, Luciano Pavarotti, Peter Schreier, André Watts.
For further information tel: 662.42541.

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Imagination Seizes Power: a brief survey of European protest movements in the 60's."
Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Rembrandt, drawings." Stadschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).

THEATRE — July 27, 28: "The Spanish Brabantier" (Breders). English Speaking Theatre Amsterdam.

Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 11: "Les fleurs du mal" Félicien Rops and Charles Beaudelaire.
Westerkerk (tel: 24.77.66).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "The World of Anne Frank, 1929-1945."

ESTORIL, Music Festival (tel: 268.39.00).
RECITALS — July 27 and 29: Alberto Lysy violin (Bach).

PORTUGAL

SINTRA, Palácio de Queluz (tel: 923.3919).
EXHIBITION: To July 30: "Lis in Lisbon (1845)."
Palácio da Pena (tel: 923.3919).
RECITAL — Marielle Nordmann harp. (Händel, Debussy).
Sintra Regional Museum (tel: 923.3918).
EXHIBITION — To July 28: Paintings by Christine Hélène.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel: 873.13.00).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Maya: Treasures of an Ancient Civilization."
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).

EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 1: "Kurt Schwitters."

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Down on Anxiety Beach, Or the Risks of Vacation

by Roger Collis

As every frequent business traveler knows, the principal cause of travel stress is not travel itself — the crowded airports, dislocated schedules, jet lag, coping with different languages and cultures — but the simple fact of being away from the office. According to Stanley Zilch, director of Blue Skies Research Institute in Broken Springs, Colorado, travel stress is now recognized as a major factor in executive morbidity. "Human nature abhors a vacuum. The longer you are absent from the executive suite, the greater risk you run of rival relationships developing which may ultimately usurp your power base. Anxiety about this is more insidious, more debilitating than the day-to-day pressures of office life." Most of you will identify with this typical scenario:

It has been a long exhausting day. On the plane to Paris you are wedged between a hostile Swede and a disconcertingly attractive blonde. You balance a drink on your open briefcase and prepare to shift mental gears from the pleasant meeting with the Danes you have just left to the somewhat more combative session with the French that you expect tomorrow. You find it hard to concentrate, not so much because you are tired, or the proximity of the blonde, but because of a free-floating anxiety about your job. In retrospect, you shouldn't have gone on an overseas trip with talk of a major reorganization back home in Burnt Plains.

Sure enough, there's a telex waiting for you at the hotel. "Urgent you call me 3:30 A.M. your time Tuesday. Charles requires your brief," garbled your markets. "Regards Greenwald." As you reach for an antidote tablet you decide that smoked eel for lunch wasn't such a great idea after all. There ought to be a corporate health warning on every airline ticket: "Excessive business travel may seriously damage your career."

As true practitioners of "Management by Absence" (MBAs) cover themselves in several ways: traveling with the boss or key rivals among their peer groups, or waiting until they themselves are out of the office on a trip or vacation, maintaining a high profile when traveling by calling the office incessantly and conducting their normal business on the road. (Have you noticed how many successful executives are never involved with business of the country they are visiting? They spend all the time on the phone to somewhere else, especially back home. Thus they can indulge in the spurious glamour of expense-account living while minimizing the risks of being away from the office.)

This is why vacations are even more hazardous than business trips (except for the French, who all go away during the month of August). They are certainly not the happy, restorative institution that folklore and the tourist industry would like us to believe. The reason, quite simply, is you're even further removed from the center of the universe.

Of course, it may seem like paradise. No budget meetings, no presentations to the board, no secretaries to kick you around. A glorious fortnight away from the telephone.

That's just it. Better the devil you can see. Better a problem screaming on the phone than screaming in your mind. On vacation, the normal three in the morning sweat can break out at any time of day or night.

Imagine you're a prisoner on Tahiti Plage at Saint-Tropez, or some other golden ghetto. There is a faint breeze off the sea, just enough to stir the palm trees, set the beach boys to work tightening the parasols and wait the first, pungent smells of the plat du jour across the serrated rows of basking bodies. Monsieur Félix is starting on his rounds with a sheaf of menus. Fingers are snapping to order aperitifs. The beach is coming to life after a gloriously somnolent morning.

You've managed to empty your mind of practically everything except whether you should chance a martini or move straight into the wine, when zap, a heavy thought threatens to engulf the fragile optimism of lunch. Suddenly you see the dark significance of the chairman's parting words. That's why Helen, your secretary, was so evasive when you called the office yesterday. Have they reviewed the budget figures without you? Could they? You bet they could.

It's the executive Diaspora, the vacation exiles. Most mornings you can see them congregating at post office counters along the Côte d'Azur and those idyllic get-away-from-it-all islands in the Greek archipelago. That distinguished gentleman in a baseball hat and Hawaiian shirt is surely a vice president of something or other. He's been waiting for nearly half an hour trying to get through to his office, nervously sucking a

An unscientific study of stress by absence

cigar and hefting a fistful of unfamiliar coins. "Cabine quatre!" Notice how authority soon loses its edge in the state darkness. Of course, he's got a terrible line. He clamps the phone to one ear and a cupped hand to the other. The roaring of a mighty ocean punctuated by electronic whines and burps. Then the faint voice of his secretary.

"Helen, it's me. Yes, it's me. Can you hear me? Yes. I can hear you. I'm practically shouting. What's that? Operator, I'm trying to speak to my secretary. Yes, my secretary. This is Mr. Geist speaking. Thank you, Helen. We made it. Yes, we're all fine. Having a great time here. Yes, the weather's fine. Just perfect. Helen, listen, ah the reason I'm calling. Ah, did the chairman say anything about that meeting he was going to set up? Yes, on the budget. Exactly. What do you mean he's had the meeting? He can't do that without my figures! What figures? What's that? Karl didn't give him any figures, did he? Karl's not authorized to give any figures outside the department, you know that. What? He fell out of a tree? He's upset them three! Percent or tripled? Fabricate, he can't do that. Listen, he's no business doing that. I'd better speak to Karl. Can you put me through? Sorry, I didn't get that. Karl's with the chairman! Helen, this is a terrible line. Operator? Is that the operator? "

Out there, beyond Monsieur Félix' immaculately raked sand, stretch acres of help wanted ads in the IHT. Of course, there are the headhunters. But like bank managers with loans, headhunters only offer you something when you don't need it. Right now at the office, they might be discussing you. "I hear Tom is leaving the corporation." "Is that so? Does Tom know yet?"

Relaxation, they say, is the mother of anxiety. A Stanley Zilch apothegm triggers an appalling stream of consciousness as you clamber aboard a martini. "Even a paranoid can have enemies."

If you're still planning a vacation this year, consider these options: Combine it with a business trip to limit the downside hazard, preferably over a public holiday back home; invite the chairman along. It's a small price to pay; make it a winter sports vacation over the end of the year break when nobody's in the office; check the bindings on your golden parachute. If all else fails, remember there are worse places than Saint-Tropez for updating the résumé.

Stratford Continued from page 7

production of "Philistines." In this case there is the additional pan-cultural factor of the central theme. A strong-willed working-class father fulfills a dream by educating his son and daughter out of their class, then greets their disdain of him and his values with a kind of reverse snobbery. In different form, this conflict has been the basis of a number of contemporary English plays, including works by David Storey.

Gorky's son and daughter are trapped by the narrowness of their father and their provincial life. Each aspires to self-fulfillment through the love for characters the father considers unsuitable. In the son's case, he is drawn to a widow who is a lodger in the family home. In the daughter's case, it is the family's foster son, a crude but appealing workman, one of the few characters who is evidently embarked on an upward course toward success. For the most part, the others are drowning in failure. As one says, "Life isn't tragic, it just goes on like a great dark river." Real life, we are told, is not melodrama but attenuated ennui. Somehow the self-contempt never becomes oppressive; there is a sustaining undercurrent of comedy, a dimension that is beautifully captured by many of Caird's actors.

The emotions are sizable enough for tragedy or melodrama, beginning with the dictatorial father. Without sacrificing the character's weight, David Burke makes us see the absurdity of his thunderous, reflexive reactions. He is funny even when he is furious. For one thing, he is totally dismissive of his meek wife, never missing an opportunity to denigrate her, an attitude that in Christopher Durang's "Marriage of Beate and Boo," Margery Mason plays the mother with subtle

attention to the subtext, with looks of sadness and helplessness as her husband crushes all dissent. Among the other vivid characters are a philosophical old bird catcher (he prefers birds to people) and an embittered young intellectual, an inveterate truth teller.

Each of these people, no matter how minor the role, thinks that he is the leading character in the play. That is precisely how the actors perform, as if the evening absolutely depended on them. The approach gives the play both momentum and intensity. In the large cast, only one principal, Fiona Shaw as the spinster daughter, oversteps into caricature. Her performance is highly artificial, arching a shoulder, walking in profile and physicalizing the emotion out of the role. It is enlightening to see "As You Like It" and to realize that, contradicting the evidence in "Philistines," Shaw is a perceptive actress, with a particular gift for character comedy.

Caird's production, presented within the confines of the smaller of Stratford's theaters, the Other Place, furnishes the play with a simple but firm base of reality. Everything seems to occur around the dining table. No matter what the time of day, the samovar is simmering. The characters are eating and drinking and the atmosphere is dense with envy, animosity and poignance. With "Philistines," the Royal Shakespeare Company again expresses the vitality of Gorky the dramatist, second in Russia only to Chekhov. It is a relief — in contrast to this season's Shakespeare — to find the company accomplishing its goal without updating the play and without shifting events from Russia to an English coal-mining community. ■

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Side Trips to France's Little-Known Wines

by Frank J. Priol

Is there life after Beaujolais? And Burgundy and Bordeaux? Yes, although you'd have to be tough to prove it in the United States. In France, the big three have their proper place in the wine pantheon, but they are by no means alone. There are literally hundreds of delightful wines that never see the inside of an elegant restaurant, never find themselves in a container heading for New York or Houston, and never (well hardly ever) get a mention in the wine guides.

They are the kinds of wines that make wandering around France so much fun — except, of course, for those insulated fortunates who eat only in three-star restaurants, drinking only expensive wines. The little-known wines are as intriguing as the little-known places. There should be enough time on any trip to enjoy both of them.

Nor is it necessary to go very far afield to find these delightful wines. Bordeaux, for example, is home to the great wines of the Médoc, of Saint-Emilion and Sauternes. But it is also the center of a far vaster wine region, the southwest of France, that encompasses such wines as Monbazillac, Bergerac, Lalande-de-Pomerol, Côtes de Duras, Cérans, Gaillac, Côtes du Fronton and Lavilledieu, just to name a few.

Burgundy is Burgundy, certainly, but not far from the great vineyards of the Côte d'Or are, again, dozens of fine but unknown little wines. At the southern end of the Burgundy district are the villages of Givry, for instance, and Montagny and Bouzeron. From the north, near Chablis, comes a red called from them. To the west are the Côtes Roannaises and the wines of Saint-Pourcin. South of the Beaujolais region, and reaching as far as the Côte-Rôtie on the northern limits of the Rhône Valley, is the wine appellation known as Coteaux du Lyonnais; to the east are Bugy and the wines of the Savoie and the Jura. And so it goes in France.

French wine names can get confusing. There is a Rully in Burgundy and a Reully produced in central France near the headwaters of the Indre River. There is Bugy, mentioned above, and Côtes de Buzet, which



A Monbazillac vineyard.

comes from the southwest of France. Of course, there are also Côtes de Bourg, Côtes de Blaye and Côtes de Bergerac.

Some of these wines are exported from time to time, and it's worth looking out for them. Monbazillac, for example, is a *vin blanc*, a full-bodied, sweet white dessert wine in the style of Sauternes. It has none of the finesse of the great Sauternes such as Yquem or Suduiraut, but a good Monbazillac will age well and properly chilled will prove a delightful companion to a wedge of Roquefort or a slab of fresh foie gras.

When they can be found, Monbazillacs are good bargains, far less expensive than Sauternes or Barsacs. Which helps to explain why, a few years ago, Monbazillac growers were tearing up white-wine vines and plant-

ing red. There was no money in the whites. That has changed somewhat: the world has discovered sweet dessert wines and there is a market for them. Cérans is another such wine, produced in a tiny area just north of Bergerac and Sauternes, south of Bordeaux. A good one will have a touch more elegance than a Monbazillac.

Givry, from the Côte Chalonnaise, is not too difficult to find outside France. It is a true Burgundian, coming as it does from the pinot noir grape and vineyards only a few miles from the great vines of Santenay and Chassagne-Montrachet. More than 75 percent of all Givry is red, but some white is made from the chardonnay grape. Montagny is a white wine made from chardonnay grapes. It comes from the Buxy area, just

north of Mâconnais. It can be richer than the Mâcon wines, a manifestation perhaps of nobler ancestors from the great white Burgundy vineyards a few miles to the north.

The white wine of Bouzeron, also in the Côte Chalonnaise, is made from the aligote grape. Once, when white Burgundies were affordable, the aligote was looked down on. No longer. The wine is, in fact, a good inexpensive substitute for higher-priced Burgundy whites.

One of the best of these wines is made by Aubert de Villaine, who is better known as one of the owners of Romanée-Conti. He also produces an excellent red burgundy from his Bouzeron property, called La Dégolée. It is exported in considerable quantities.

Another of these lesser-known wines is Lalande-de-Pomerol, a good-sized wine region just north of Pomerol itself with some 200 proprietors working 2,500 acres. Some of the châteaux that are exported include Bel-Air, Belles-Graves, Clos l'Eglise, Roquebrune and Tourelles. When Lalande-de-Pomerol was still known as Bèac, its prices were very low. They are not cheap anymore, but they are generally 50 to 30 percent less than the Pomerols.

Some years ago, a man named Hector de Galaré appeared in New York with wines from a property called Château Bellvue La Forêt in an area called Côtes du Fronton, an appellation not far from Toulouse, in the southwest of France. It was a well-made, delicious wine, and it did quite well. One doesn't hear so much of it anymore, but it is around and definitely worth trying. Frontonais wines, by the way, are made primarily from a grape called the negrette that is almost exclusive to that area.

Lavilledieu is mentioned only because it is so rare. It may be one of the least-known appellations in France. It lies along the upper reaches of the Garonne and produces a light, fruity red wine that should be drunk soon. Hardly anyone who doesn't live in the region will ever drink it. Still, for some reason, it's nice to know that it's there.

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Earplugs for Orchestra Players

Continued from page 7

erated in our culture. If a musician wants to get through to us now he must bellow.

Other answers propose themselves as well. It may be that orchestra musicians have only lately reached the point where they feel they have the right to complain about ancient grievances such as onstage noise. They are labor unionists now, willing and able to exert pressure for better working conditions. In fact, the very success of orchestra musicians in labor negotiations over the last two decades may be a contributing factor. In the days when even famous orchestras hired players for half the year or less, toleration of poor working conditions was probably easier than it is now, when year-around employment has been achieved in many organizations. Even now, the survey reports, many managers and conductors do not want to hear complaints about excessive sound levels, which must make the pain harder to bear. Even when salvation is not immediately practicable, understanding from above can be a balm.

I do not think it occurs to most people who attend symphony concerts to feel sympathy for orchestra musicians, nor should they, since most people drudge away at incomparably duller and more onerous jobs. And yet, a better understanding of what makes orchestras tick might help concertgoers enjoy what they pay their money to hear. A great many books have been written that purport to reveal the workings of orchestras to the outsider, some of them worth bookshelf space. However, I have not been so taken with any example of the genre as with Linda Blandford's "The LSO — Scenes From Orchestra Life," which is published by Michael Joseph in London and distributed in the United States by Merrimack Publishers' Circle of Salem, New Hampshire.

The LSO, of course, is the London Symphony Orchestra, a self-governing group that hires and fires its conductors and guest artists. It has the reputation in England of being unruly, raffish, unpredictable and brilliantly superficial in the "American" style. The author, an experienced journalist who is married to the cellist Lynn Harrell, does a splendid job of getting inside the orchestral psyche and rummaging around. She provides the usual, ever-interesting, professional details — inside stuff about obstinate horn players' lips and the like — but the book's real achievement is in capturing with rare sharpness just who these quirky individuals are and how they get along together, when they do.

THEIR relationship with Claudio Abbado, whom they chose as their principal conductor, is typically prickly. Here is a sample exchange from a rehearsal. "Abbado to the brass: 'You're playing too loud.' First trumpet: 'You're wrong. You can't hear properly from where you are.' Claudio: 'Are you telling me about balance?' Trumpet: 'Yes.'"

Abbado, it seems, bears such arrows from the ranks as patiently as St. Sebastian. "And yet, in some inexplicable way, he binds the orchestra to him. On one level, the players kick against him, complain and defy him. A popular LSO saying these days goes: 'We rehearse because Claudio needs to practice his memory.' And yet, deep down, he must reach them because when the concert comes, most of the details he has worried over have

been fixed." Some of this interplay may sound familiar to New York Philharmonic observers. As the great Russian music critic Leo Tolstoy put it, "All happy orchestras resemble one another; every unhappy orchestra is unhappy in its own fashion."

Linda Blandford, whose husband served time in the Cleveland Orchestra, understands what musicians are up against. "Critics," she says, "are heartless beasts, lightly tossing off remarks about 'lack of inspiration,' 'another ragged, lackluster performance' and complaints that 'deeper meanings were not revealed.' Or so it seems to those on the receiving end. Everyone loves a

good review; everyone resents a bad one. Music as the idealization of man's highest yearnings is all very well for those who do not spend nine hours a day pursuing it, blowing, scraping, bowing and tonguing, self-employed and overworked. How hard to come to the symphonic works as a player: the sheer problem of making the sound, strings that go flat, reeds that don't speak, muscles that ache. Who will sit out there making allowances for colds, headaches, sick children, grumbling parents or just the distraction of days spent in the car rushing between engagements.

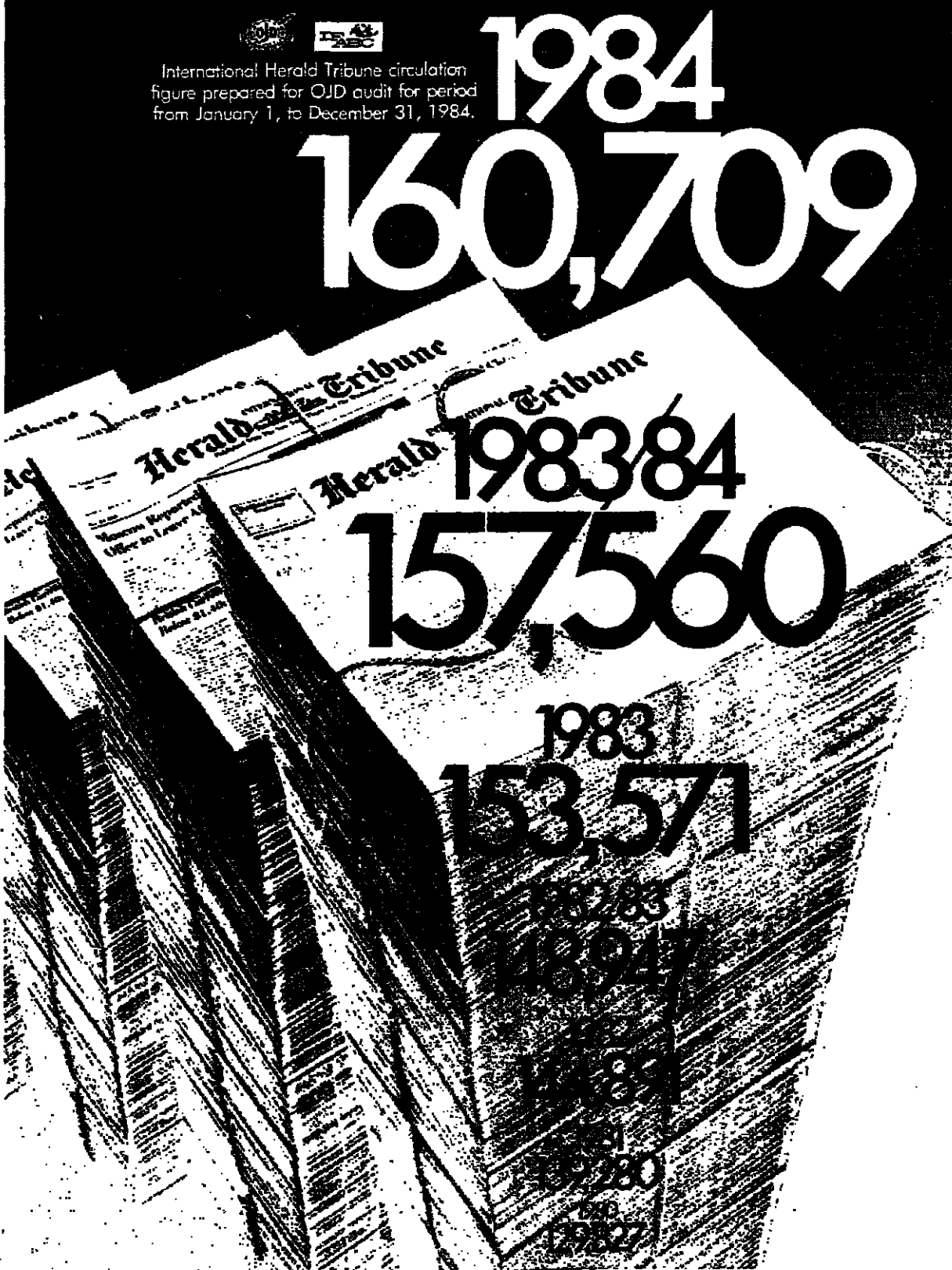
"An orchestra is reviewed as an entity as if

it were in possession of one heart and one soul. It is no more and no less than the sum total of its players at any given moment.

... All they have in common is that they live with the constant contradiction between trying to make a living and, at the same time, trying to keep within them enough vulnerability to make music at its highest and most intense level. Not surprisingly, music sometimes loses." No, it is not necessary to have sympathy for orchestra musicians; let alone make excuses when things go wrong, but a little understanding cannot hurt.

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The International Herald Tribune's daily paid circulation continues to break records, up 5% in the past year and 24% in the past four years. More than a third of a million people in 164 countries around the world now see each issue. And latest figures indicate that this rapid growth continues.



DOONESBURY



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FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Computer Helps Analyze
Makeup of Fuel Sprays

By MARSHALL SCHUON
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The ways in which gases ignite and burn inside an automobile's engine have long fascinated engineers, and studies have intensified in this decade, both because of new tools and because of the need for better fuel economy and performance.

Lasers have allowed researchers to peer into the very heart of fire, and sophisticated devices such as mass spectrometers have let them analyze the exact chemistry of a flame. But until now, studies of the best way to distribute the gas molecules that fuel the flame have been almost impossible.

The technology that is changing all that — and that promises new designs in fuel injectors and spray nozzles — was developed by three engineers at the General Motors Research Laboratories in Warren, Michigan.

The tool is called computer-aided spray analysis, a process that allows rapid study of the shape and position of each microscopic droplet in a fuel spray.

The process allows study of the shape and position of each microscopic droplet.

Density of the fuel affects combustion as well as the creation of soot and other pollutants, and the density itself is determined by the shape and spacing of the droplets. Yet even a single spray of fuel produces tens of thousands of complex relationships, and manual analysis is both error-prone and laborious, often taking months of work.

With there ever was a perfect instance of a process needing computer automation, this is it, said Gary Bertolini, who worked with Yong Lee and Larry Oberier in creating the system. The goal was to get the process down to 10 seconds per processed image. At the moment, the researchers are down to 40 seconds per image, and they say that is sufficient for practical application.

Previously, Mr. Bertolini said, photographs were taken of fuel-spray segments through a glass-walled combustion chamber. Each of the images was then studied with a method that allowed analysis of individual segments. The approach meant viewing and evaluating thousands of projected images, making judgments to determine if each droplet was in the area of spray that the researcher wanted to study, and then using a ruler on the desired droplets.

The new method uses a pulsed laser light to freeze droplet motion, which is then recorded by a video camera and stored on a videotape. According to the engineers, the most difficult aspect of applying computer vision was something that humans take for granted in looking at a picture, the ability to separate and understand what is seen.

In the case of fuel sprays, poor image quality confused the computer, and the problem finally was overcome by mathematically estimating image distortion and adjusting the backgrounds to create consistent shading. A series of steps then allows the computer to find the desired droplets and to measure their volume, density and spatial relationships.

The equipment itself proved to be another stumbling block. The researchers, who work in the instrumentation department of the General Motors lab, said they had to find a way to store the thousands of images, to make them high-quality and to retrieve them one frame at a time. The solution involved a computer that synchronizes the video camera, the magnetic disk and the nitrogen laser to the engine's combustion cycle.

Currently, the system is semiautomatic, with the operator making key judgments on object selection, preprocessing and measurement, but a fully automated analyzer is being developed.

"The semiautomatic process has turned out to be extremely useful," Mr. Lee said. "We need the semiautomatic mode to compare with and validate the automatic. And there are times when a researcher may have a small batch of samples to evaluate and doesn't want to go through the effort of setting up the complete automatic program."

Robert R. Bockemuhl, head of the instrumentation department, said the development would allow GM to work more

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	July 25
Australian dollar	1.2500
British pound	1.6000
Canadian dollar	0.7500
French franc	6.5596
German mark	1.3636
Italian lira	2.3636
Japanese yen	163.89
Netherlands guilder	2.2037
New Zealand dollar	0.4700
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swedish krona	4.6633
Swiss franc	1.4548
Taiwan dollar	19.3671
West German mark	1.3636
Yugoslav dinar	23.6370

Other Dollar Values	July 25
Canada	0.7500
France	6.5596
Germany	1.3636
Italy	2.3636
Japan	163.89
Netherlands	2.2037
Portugal	200.48
Spain	166.64
Sweden	4.6633
Switzerland	1.4548
Taiwan	19.3671
West Germany	1.3636
Yugoslavia	23.6370

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits						July 25
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 7/8%	4 1/2%	5 1/4%	12 1/2-12 3/4	9 1/4-10 1/4	8 1/4-9 1/4
3 month	8 1/4%	4 3/4%	5 1/2-5 3/4	11 1/2-12 1/4	10-10 1/2	8 1/4-9 1/4
6 month	8 1/2%	4 3/4-5 1/4%	5 1/2-5 3/4	11 1/2-11 3/4	10 1/2-10 3/4	8 1/4-9 1/4
1 year	8 1/2-8 3/4%	5 1/2-5 3/4%	5 1/2-5 3/4	11 1/2-11 3/4	10 1/2-10 3/4	8 1/4-9 1/4

SOURCE: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar), D.M. & S. (Pound), F.F. (Lloyd's Bank (ECU)), Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates July 25		Asian Dollar Deposits	
United States	Cash	Prev.	July 25
Discount Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 - 8
Federal Funds	7 1/2	7 1/4	8 - 8 1/4
Prime Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2 - 8 3/4
1-month Loan Rate	8 1/2 - 8 3/4	8 1/2 - 8 3/4	8 1/2 - 8 3/4
3-month Treasury Bill	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 - 8 1/4
6-month Treasury Bill	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 - 8 1/4
1-year Treasury Bill	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 - 8 1/4

Source: Reuters.

Key Money Rates July 25		
1-month T-bill	7.25	7.40
CD's 30-day	7.40	7.50
CD's 45-day		
West Germany		
London Rate	6.80	6.90
Overnight Rate	4.90	5.05
One Month Interbank	5.20	5.50
3-month Interbank	5.20	5.30
6-month Interbank	5.20	5.25
France		

U.S. Money Market Funds	
July 25	
Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	
30 day average yield:	6.88
Telecast Interest Rate Index:	7.733
Source: Merrill Lynch, AP	

Information Rate			9%	9%
Call Money			9%	9%
One-month Interbank			9 11/16	11 1/16
3-month Interbank			9%	9%
6-month Interbank			9 13/16	10 1/16
BITBANK				
Bank Base Rate			12	12
Call Money			12%	12%
90-day Treasury Bill			11 5/16	11 1/16

July 25			
	A.M.	P.M.	Chg
Hong Kong	218.5	218.0	+1.0
Londonbury	219.5	—	+1.0
Paris (12.5 kilo)	220.5	220.1	+2.5

Key Money Rates July 25		Zurich	
1-month T-bill	7.50%	319.25	317.55
3-month T-bill	7.50%	—	—0.05
6-month T-bill	7.50%	London	319.40
1-year T-bill	7.50%	—	—0.05
2-year T-bill	7.50%	New York	—
3-year T-bill	7.50%	—	319.20
5-year T-bill	7.50%	—	+0.40
10-year T-bill	7.50%	Luxembourg, Paris and London official bid-askings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Current current contract. All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce.	
30-year T-bill	7.50%	Source: Reuters.	

Goldsmith
In Control
At Crown

Company Agrees
To Study Change

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Sir James Goldsmith won control of Crown Zellerbach Corp. Thursday when he was elected chairman. But analysts called the move a temporary truce that left unclear whether the \$3.1-billion-a-year forest-products company will be restructured or liquidated.

Sir James's General Oriental Securities Ltd. Partnership, which in the past year increased its stake in Crown to more than 50 percent, will name 6 of the 11 directors on the board under the agreement. The board previously had 12 directors.

William T. Cresson, who analysts said had little room to maneuver, once Sir James gained a majority of the stock, will continue as president and chief executive officer.

Crown's announcement said the board would consider at least four directions the company might take:

• Restructuring along the lines previously proposed by Crown, except that its timber properties would be held by a corporation rather than a partnership.

• Purchase of more shares of common stock by General Oriental.

• Self-tender by Crown Zellerbach for about 5 million shares of its common stock for \$41.50 per share in a combination of cash and securities.

• Transactions with third parties.

Crown's stock closed at \$38.25 on the New York Stock Exchange, down 75 cents from Wednesday.

"A temporary truce has been hammered out," said Mark Rogers, first vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New York. "Whether that can last is another question. The long term is unclear. I think that first option about restructuring is the leading one, but they're looking at all their options. Goldsmith's under no obligation to do any of those four."

Current Account Surplus
In U.K. at £257 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's balance of payments fell by £467 million (\$652 million) in June, but other earnings resulted in an overall current account surplus of £257 million, the Trade and Industry Department said Thursday.

Despite last month's fall, the trade figures remained in line with Treasury forecasts of a £3-billion surplus by the end of 1985.

The ministry said imports exceeded exports during June by £245 million. But the deficit was offset by a £500-million surplus in so-called "invisible trade" such as banking, shipping, tourism and government transactions.

During the second quarter of the year, exports to countries within the European Community fell by 5% percent and to developing countries by 7 percent.

However, the decline was offset by a 20-percent rise in British exports to North America, the department said. Imports from North America fell by 18 percent during the second quarter.

Government sources said the



The automated engine testing room at the Fiat factory.

Watching 'The Other Fiat' Grow

As Auto Sales Slow, Agnelli Opts for Diversification

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

TURIN — When Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat SpA, recently said the company was ready to participate in both the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative and Eureka, a Western European effort to develop high technology, he also focused attention on the company's fast-growing activities outside automaking.

Referred to within the company as "the other Fiat," these activities currently account for about half of Fiat's annual sales, and they are being rapidly expanded internationally. Last year's total sales rose 8 percent from a year earlier to a record 23.8 trillion lire (\$12.4 billion at current rates).

"The automobile business, representing about half our sales, is slow, while the other sectors are growing faster and, while not giants individually, they also are making money," Mr. Agnelli said of Fiat during a recent interview in which he outlined that Fiat planned to compete for contracts under the U.S. space-based military program. Fiat would bid in the fields of rocketry, robotics and laser weapons, he said.

Company executives, in separate interviews, emphasized that net earnings in such sectors as telecommunications, production systems, civilian and military aviation, biotechnology, thermomechanics, rail transportation, tourism and military equipment were currently growing faster than the profits generated by automobiles, and that this trend was expected to accelerate in the next few years.

Some of these sectors, such as robotics, have expanded as a direct offshoot of the modernization of Fiat's automobile business. For example, the

company earlier this year started producing its Fire 1000 engine for medium-class cars, at a plant that Fiat says is the most advanced of its kind in the world. Built at a cost of 630 billion lire near the town of Terni in southeastern Italy, the plant will be turning out one engine every 20 seconds by mid-1986, its full capacity, thanks largely to automated assembly lines and robots designed by Fiat's production systems division, known as Comau.

But Fiat's robotics business has expanded considerably beyond Terni. At the end of last year, Comau reported booked orders of 1 trillion lire, roughly double the year-earlier level, with foreign orders accounting for about 56 percent of the total, including for U.S. and British automakers. The unit's sales last year rose to a record 579 billion lire from 464 billion lire in 1983.

Moreover, these sectors will substantially benefit from what Mr. Agnelli described as Fiat's program of "technological renewal," a program outlined to shareholders and reporters earlier this month. It would increase Fiat group investments to 9.1 trillion lire between 1985 and 1987 from 7.2 trillion lire spent between 1981 and 1984, 2.1 billion of which was spent in research on new industrial products and technology in both civilian and military sectors.

Although Fiat does not provide a breakdown of its profits, executives said that sectors outside automaking also contributed substantially to the 148-percent increase in net earnings last year, which totaled 627 billion lire, compared to 253 billion lire in 1983. Mr. Agnelli said that profits

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 2)

Mexico Devalues
Peso, Orders
Spending Cuts

MEXICO CITY — Mexico has devalued the peso 20 percent and introduced sweeping measures to trim its bureaucracy and modernize trade in an effort to stop the decline of its economy.

The package was designed to halt what Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog said was a vicious cycle of falling productivity and industrial competitiveness in Mexico. Under the measures announced Wednesday night, some government posts have been abolished and new import tariffs introduced in place of an archaic system of import permits.

Export revenues in Mexico, the world's fourth-largest oil exporter, have been falling fast in recent months as the international market slackened while inflation and government spending rose.

Analysts said lack of confidence in President Miguel de la Madrid's ability to make major economic changes had led to a renewal of the flow of funds abroad, which marked the start of the 1982 liquidity crisis and Latin American debt problems.

Earlier this month, the government allowed the peso to float on the tourist, or free, market in an effort to calm wild fluctuations that have driven it to record lows against the dollar. The devaluation of the controlled rate was designed to narrow the gap between the two.

The free rate in recent days has ranged from 370 pesos to the dollar to as much as 400 pesos along the U.S. border.

The controlled peso will be about 280 to the dollar, from 233. The controlled rate accounts for about 80 percent of Mexico's foreign earnings, including essential imports and repayments on its \$97-billion foreign debt.

Exporters are required to exchange the dollars they earn at the controlled rate. But with such a wide gap, the temptation to cash them at the free rate had become a major problem, according to industrial sources.

Mr. Silva Herzog said the devaluation would also help restore the

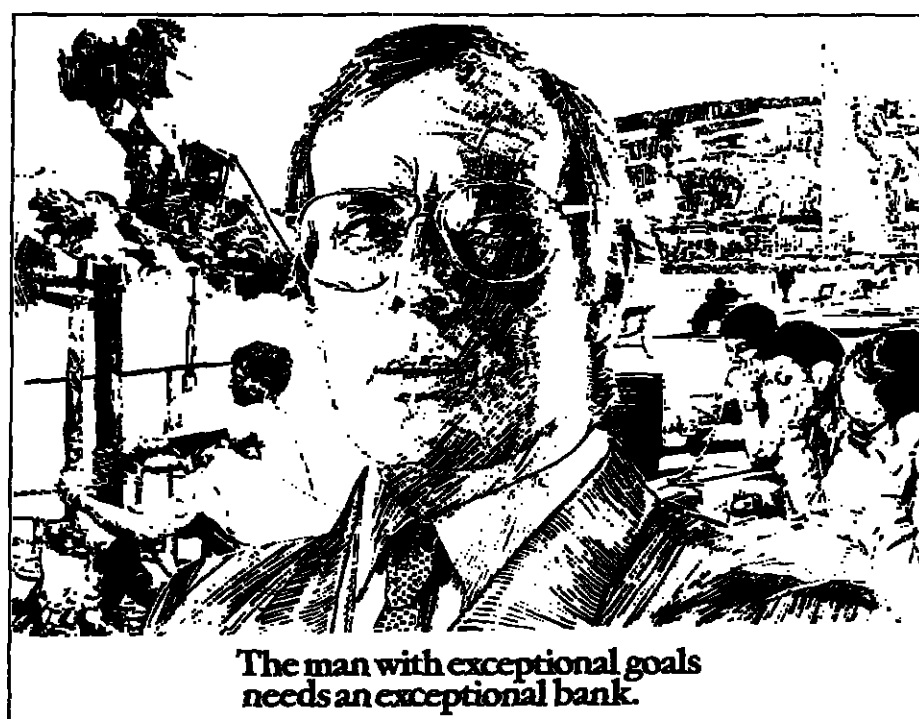
British Telecom,
AT&T Sign Pact

Reuters

NEW YORK — British Telecom PLC and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Thursday that they had signed an agreement to provide a new international telecommunications link.

Texas Instruments Inc., the new system's first customer, will use the link to connect its headquarters in Dallas with its main European communications hub in Bedford, England.

Texas Instruments, using proprietary satellite dishes, will have the capability of direct, door-to-door communications, a spokesman for British Telecom said. The dishes will be linked through an IntelSat business service satellite. "Until now, international satellite communications users have been required to use community or urban gateway antennas shared with other customers. This is a truly innovative and trend-setting agreement," the British Telecom spokesman said.



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TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$64.5 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$4.8 billion.



The Trade Development Bank building in Geneva.

Trade Development Bank

at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

An American Express company

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Messerschmitt Reports 7% Increase in Net Profit

By Warren Geier

International Herald Tribune

OTTORUNN, West Germany

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm

MBB, West Germany's largest

aerospace and defense group,

reported on Thursday a 7-percent

increase in net profit to 98 million

Deutsche marks (\$34.1 million) in

1984 from 91.7 million DM a year

earlier.

As previously reported, revenue

dropped 2.6 percent to 5.72 billion

DM last year from 5.87 billion

DM.

Hanns-Arnold Vogels, the MBB

chairman, attributed the revenue

decline to stagnant sales of Airbus

consortium planes and civilian heli-

copters.

Mr. Vogels said he expected sales

to climb to about 5.7 billion DM

for the current year. He said that as

of 1984, sales would grow an average

10 percent annually for an un-

specified period, chiefly as a result

of a market upturn in orders for

commercial aircraft in recent

months that is expected to continue

through next year.

Overall orders on hand are ex-

pected to reach 9.8 billion DM by

year's end, Mr. Vogels predicted,

compared with 8.4 billion the pre-

vious year.

Mr. Vogels noted, however, that

much of the group's sales revenue

comes from returns on development

rather than actual production. He

emphasized MBB will need to con-

centrate on obtaining orders for

production of advanced aerospace

systems and other high-tech equip-

ment if it is to improve profitability

and secure jobs.

The chairman said that MBB's

Airbus aircraft business had ac-

cumulated losses of some 1.5 billion

DM over the past years, including a

200-million loss last year. But, he

said, the loss would be cut to some

60 million this year and 1986 would

likely mark the break-even point.

"I'm confident 1987 will show the

first black figures" for Deutsche

Airbus, the wholly-owned MBB

subsidiary which has a 37.9

percent stake in Airbus Industrie,

the European Airbus consortium,

Mr. Vogels said.

In the current first half, Airbus

booked 78 orders for passenger

planes, including 18 orders for the

A-300, 29 for the A-310 and 31 for

the A-320, Mr. Vogels said. Twen-

ty-two of those orders were placed

last month by Lufthansa, the West

German national airline.

Mr. Vogels said he saw "no im-

mediate need" to respond positive-

ly to an interest expressed by Dor-

niere GmbH, West Germany's

second largest aerospace group, to

acquire a minority stake in Deu-

sche Airbus. But company execu-

tives say a Doriniere stake is possi-

ble if plans for the Airbus TA-11, a

twin-engine, long-distance air-

craft, reach the development stage.

"The need to share risks of TA-

11 development could lead to closer

cooperation with Airbus, perhaps

the establishment of a Deutsche

Airbus-Doriniere joint venture," one

MBB official said. Mr. Vogels said

a decision on TA-11 production

will be made before year's end.

Referring to the controversy over

plans to build a new European

combat plane for the 1990s, Mr.

Vogels said the "probability has

sharply increased" that the plane,

called the European Fighter Air-

craft, will be developed by only

four countries rather than the five

originally planned.

The four include West Germany,

with MBB and Doriniere in major

roles, along with Britain, Italy and

Spain. "All previous attempts to

secure the participation of the

French aerospace group, Dassault,

have fallen through," he said.

Mr. Vogels also said MBB repre-

sentatives would return from the

United States this week with pro-

posals concerning possible coop-

erative ventures between MBB and

U.S. companies under President

Ronald Reagan's proposed Strat-

egic Defense Initiative.

Closer to home, Messerschmitt is

anxious to explore possibilities of

merging both civilian and military

technology with Krauss-Maffei

AG, West Germany's leading tank

maker and a major locomotive pro-

ducer which recently was acquired

by a consortium including MBB.

Mr. Vogels suggested that MBB

was interested in establishing a

production link with Krauss-Maf-

fei locomotive and MBB train

cars, in addition to developing new

mobile anti-tank systems combin-

ing MBB battle missiles and

Krauss-Maffei tank technology.

Comcast's Lean Style Renders Consistent Profit

By Geraldine Fabrikant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last fall when

Comcast Corp. had succeeded in

reaching its goal of building a \$100-

million cash position, the compa-

ny's chief financial officer, Julian

Brody, sent a memo to the staff.

He pointed out that there was a

charge for obtaining telephone

numbers from information and

suggested that employees use the

telephone directory when possible.

Comcast's management is hardly

spendthrift. The little-known cable

company that last Tuesday made a

\$2.1-billion bid for Storer Commu-

nications Inc. is considered among

the best-run companies in the in-

dustry. Its management style and

its consistent profitability explain

why several industry observers

have compared its bid for Storer to

Capital Cities Communications

Inc.'s pending purchase of ABC.

"Comcast, like Capital Cities,

brings a lean management style

to the table," said Barbara Dyl-

Russell, an analyst at Prudential

Bache Securities. "It could take

Storer's properties and bring a lot

more cash flow out of the systems."

"Comcast has had the fastest

conventional earnings growth re-

cord in cable," added Dennis

Leibowitz, a vice president and

media analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin

and Jenrette Securities Inc.

Ralph J. Roberts, chairman of

Comcast, started the company in

1963, expanding it by acquiring

cable franchises, cable systems and

Muzak operations. "Since we went

public in 1972, and long before

that, the company has not had a

down quarter," Mr. Roberts said.

Mr. Roberts began his career in

1948 at a Philadelphia advertising

agency. One of his accounts was

Muzak Inc., the supplier of re-

corded background music. He

joined Muzak as a vice president in

1950.

Two years later, he became a vice

president for Pioneer Bell Co. In

1955, he bought the company, and

when he sold it eight years later, it

had become the second-largest belt

company in Tupelo, Mississippi, in

1963. The cost was less than \$1 million.

Initially cable was one of many

investments, but "it looked like

the best bet," Mr. Roberts said. "Cable

performed a critical service in

the old days because people could

not get television without it."

Based on the performance of

this single business, Mr. Roberts

made the decision to focus primar-

ily on cable and Muzak, both of

which produce steady monthly in-

come.

Net profits of Comcast rose 35

percent last year, to \$12.2 million,

on sales of \$103 million. That

marked the 13th consecutive year

of record profits for the company,

the nation's 16th-largest cable op-

erator. Although 80 percent of its

revenues come from cable televi-

sion, Comcast is also the largest

independent operator of Muzak

systems, which provide about 20

percent of revenues.

Comcast did not make its reputa-

tion by leaping into the biggest

markets. In fact, it has avoided bid-

ding on the large urban franchises

that devoured capital at so many

other companies. Instead the com-

pany, based in Baltimore, Penn-

sylvania, gradually inched its way

up by buying systems in well-to-do

suburban areas.

Having purchased those systems,

it then managed them well.

When it bought the suburban

Baltimore television cable system

in 1963, for example, it paid \$118

million, or about \$1,250 per sub-

scriber. At the time, that was con-

sidered an unusually high price.

Within 18 months, however, Com-

cast had increased the number of

homes buying cable services to

117,000, from 92,000, and at the

same time cut costs. As a result,

cash flow for the Baltimore system

rose to \$14 million from \$8 million.

Analysts expect that Comcast

would be able to bring much the

same magic to Storer.

"Comcast's operating margins

should be about 32 percent this

year, while Storer's have hovered in

the 10-percent range," said Mrs.

Dalton Russell of Prudential

Bache. "Storer's figures reflect the

overbidding that has characterized

cable. With that building behind

them, the economics of those sys-

tems begin to make sense. When

Comcast applies its management

style, the margins are likely to

match Comcast's."

Another element in Comcast's

success is its attention to its cost of

funds. Most of its long-term debt is

at fixed rates, with interest costs at

under 10 percent.

Mr. Brody said Comcast was

ICI Reports Drop in 2d-Quarter Profit, Cites Increasing Strength of the Pound

Reuters

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC reported on

Thursday that second-quarter pretax profit fell 7 percent to £268

million (\$375 million) from £287 million in the second quarter of

1984.

Share prices for ICI, Britain's largest chemical manufacturer,

slumped further on the London stock exchange, to 659 pence from

Wednesday's close of 689 pence.

ICI's report was the latest indication of how much the recent

rebound of the pound is hurting export companies.

Fears that the pound's strength, particularly against the Deutsche

mark, would hurt second-quarter profits had caused analysts to revise

down their earlier forecasts of pretax profits of around \$295 million.

Its total first-half profit of £535 million was up only £3 million from

the first half of 1984. First-half revenue rose 16 percent to £5.58

billion from £4.81 billion.

The failure to boost profits substantially was due mainly to the

pound's strength in the second quarter, the company said.

Fifty Price, a share analyst with De Zoete & Bevan stockbrokerage,

said the higher exchange rate had cut £50 million to £60 million from

the second-quarter profit.

"The main problem is sterling," she said. "ICI's results showed that

their underlying trading situation is satisfactory."

The board's chairman, Edwin

Gray, in testimony before the Sen-

ate banking committee, said if the

insolvent trusts were liquidated it

would cost the insurance fund \$15

billion to pay off depositors.

In New York, the British pound

rose to \$1.4095 from \$1.4080

Wednesday. Other late rates in

New York included: Deutsche

mark, 2.8720 to the dollar, up from

2.8660; French franc, 6.735, up

from 6.71; Italian lire, 1.920, down

from 1.924; Swiss franc, 2.3435,

down from 2.3450 and the Japa-

nese yen, 239.15, up from 238.90.

In European trading, there was a

quiet day with little news for the

markets to focus attention on, deal-

ers said.

It ended at \$1.4105 to the pound

in London, a weakening from

\$1.397 Wednesday, at 8,7105

French francs in Paris, down from

8,723, and at 2,8645 DM in Frank-

furt, down from 2,8734. Dealers

said the dollar was still stuck in a

2.82-to-2.90 DM range and that

there was little temptation to take

either long or short positions.

Earlier, in Tokyo, the dollar

firmed against the yen, closing at

238.95 yen, up from 238.50

Wednesday.

Dealers in London said they had

seen a flurry of bid selling, which

Johannesburg dealers earlier said

had come from foreign sales of

South African stocks, which have

been hard hit by the nation's racial

Ecuador Plays the Role of Maverick for OPEC

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — Most ministers swept into this week's OPEC meeting with an ego-inflating retinue of aides, bodyguards and lackeys. Fernando Santos Alvarado of Ecuador flew in alone from Quito — and he flew first class.

Mr. Santos, who is deputy minister of energy and natural resources, explained in an interview that the minister was occupied and another regular delegate was ill.

In any case, he said, Ecuador's president had decided that the country's austerity program only allowed for sending only one or two delegates.

To fill a few of the chairs allotted to Ecuador, Mr. Santos borrowed three staff members from his country's embassy here.

As its small delegation suggests,

Ecuador is marginal in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Only one member or the organization, Gabon, produces less oil.

But Ecuador has been singled out for breaking OPEC rules, and the country's problems illustrate why the group is unable to dictate prices to the market. No country is ready to subordinate its own interests to those of OPEC.

Last spring, Mr. Santos acknowledged, Ecuador received a "polite" letter from OPEC's executive council recommending that the country for production cut at about 280,000 barrels a day, nearly 100,000 barrels above its quota. (Several other members received similar letters, Mr. Santos said.)

Ecuador politely replied that it was not really breaking the rules because it accepted a reduction in

its quota last October only on the condition that economic conditions permitted it to make such a move. They have not, Mr. Santos said.

Nonetheless, Ecuador reduced its output in July to about 250,000 barrels. The idea was to show solidarity with OPEC, Mr. Santos said. Then, too, he allowed, buyers were holding off in the hope of lower prices.

Ecuador has formally requested a larger quota. But Mr. Santos said it would be granted retroactively, because on Aug. 1 the country intends to raise its production back to 280,000 without waiting for OPEC's approval.

The amount by which Ecuador is deemed to be overproducing "has no impact whatsoever on the [global] market," said Mr. Santos, a lawyer. "But for us it is a vital necessity."

Ecuador is struggling to service foreign debts totaling more than \$8 billion. The country has a population of about 5 million, compared with Saudi Arabia's 10 million.

Even though the Saudis are producing less than a quarter of their peak level, however, their oil output is still about 10 times that of Ecuador.

Last spring, there was some talk within OPEC of expelling Ecuador for overproducing.

Mr. Santos dismisses that talk as an effort to send a warning to larger OPEC members that were exceeding their quotas.

Although Ecuador's government still believes OPEC is worthwhile, Mr. Santos said, "an important and growing segment" of the populace favors pulling out.

Either way, there will be little effect on air traffic between Geneva and Quito.

Merger Bid Sets Australian Mark

Agence France-Press
SYDNEY — Australian Alan Bond made on Thursday the biggest takeover bid in Australian corporate history by offering 1.1 billion Australian dollars (\$760 million) for Castlemaine Tooleys Ltd., the brewers.

The bid by Bond Corp. surpassed Elders IXL's one-billion-dollar takeover of Carlton & United Breweries in 1983, and the G.J. Coles supermarket chain's 985-million-dollar bid for Myer Emporium earlier this month.

In the announcement, Bond Corp. said that it was changing its offer of 7.10 dollars a share for 50 percent of Castlemaine's issued capital to 7.50 dollars a share.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Prime Changes Structure in Europe

By Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Prime Computer, the U.S. maker of minicomputers, has restructured its European operations after the appointment of Richard Williams as vice president, international marketing operations.

Mr. Williams has moved from Prime's European headquarters in London to its corporate headquarters in Natick, Massachusetts, where he is responsible for the day-to-day operations of all non-U.S. subsidiaries and distributors. With his departure, the European subsidiary operations have been divided into two regions, Northern and Southern Europe, headed by Malcolm Padina and Charles Picasso, who have been named vice presidents.



Cathay Pacific Airways has appointed John Moxey manager for Britain and Ireland, succeeding Duncan Dickson, who has left the Hong Kong-based carrier. Mr. Moxey, who will remain in London, was formerly commercial manager for Europe.

was in the special loan administration department in Chase's New York headquarters.

Vetco Gray, a new Houston-based company created by the consolidation of Gray Tool Co. and Vetco Offshore Inc., subsidiaries of Combustion Engineering Inc., has named Barry S. Kaufman, vice president, Eastern Hemisphere, and C. Jean Fritzsche, vice president, Asia-Pacific, Mr. Kaufman, who previously was in charge of finance for Gray Tool, is based in London in his new post. He is responsible for Vetco Gray's operations in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Fritzsche heads Vetco Gray's operations in the Asia-Pacific region from his base in Singapore, where he formerly was with Vetco Offshore.

Eggar Forrester, the London shipbroker, has opened a liaison office in Japan. The new office, which is based in Tokyo and will serve the Far East, is headed by Philip Milner-Barry, a director of Eggar Forrester since 1983.

LRC International PLC, a consumer products and services group based in Britain, has appointed John A. Connell a nonexecutive director. Mr. Connell is on the board of H.J. Heinz Co., with responsibility for the U.S.-based food company's European operations, and also serves as deputy chairman of its British unit, H.J. Heinz Co. Ltd. He succeeds Sir Peter Gadsden, who has resigned from the board but who will remain a consultant.

Phyllis N.Y. of the Netherlands and Kyocera Corp. of Japan have appointed Osamu Saburi president of a new joint venture to be established in Tokyo in the field of home-interactive systems. It will be called Japan New Media Systems Inc., and will develop and manufacture products based on the growing convergence of video, audio, computer and communications technologies and applications. Mr. Saburi currently is director of product planning at Kyocera.

Samuel Montagu & Co. has named Robert E. Beale a managing director. Mr. Beale is head of the London-based merchant bank's dealing division, a post he has held since December 1984.

A New Look At Sprays

(Continued from Page 11)

closely with outside suppliers in improving the design of fuel-injection systems.

"I don't think anybody knows what the ideal distribution of these droplets might be," he said. "If we knew that we'd like to have a particular size of droplet at a particular location at a certain time, we would be able to get far better performance."

In addition, he said, the new system of study will have direct application in the design of paint nozzles. "In paints," he said, "droplet size certainly correlates with the kind of surface you get. But until now, that whole technology has been developed by trial and error."

The new means of study is "a huge thing for GM," he continued, since fuel and paint systems are major parts of the company's business. "Until now," he added, "this whole phase of research has been kind of an art. What we want to do is make it a science."

As Auto Sales Slow, Fiat Branches Out

(Continued from Page 11)

year, but declined to estimate 1985 net earnings. Sales this year, he said, would rise between 8 percent and 9 percent.

Meanwhile, Fiat also intends to establish alliances with West European companies in such fields as telecommunications and military aircraft engines, and with Ford Motor Co. of the United States in automaking. Mr. Agnelli said. Sharing the risks of future investments with others, particularly with Ford, in automaking had become a necessity, he said.

Fiat executives added that the Iveco truck division has joined Oto Melara, an Italian government-owned armaments company, to produce a new-generation armored vehicle for the Italian army, which would replace the U.S.-designed M-47 tank in the 1990s. They also cited a joint venture between Fiat's Telettra telecommunications sub-

siary and Hewlett-Packard of the United States to develop software for improving hotel services, such as direct telephone billing. The companies plan to announce its first contract with a hotel group in September.

Mr. Agnelli said that if Fiat did not undertake such cooperative ventures, the investment needed could become prohibitive. He emphasized that automaking would remain the company's largest single source of sales and profits in the years ahead. The predominant question about that sector remained unanswered: What results will emerge from the talks with Ford?

Commenting on the automobile market, Mr. Agnelli said that the outlook for the industry was gloomy because of what he termed excessive production capacity, the fragmentation of European producers, sluggish economic growth in Western Europe and the need to cut automaking costs.

As a result, he has been pursuing negotiations with Ford for about a year, both in Detroit and in Turin. Speculation about what is under discussion has centered on a full-scale merger, a more limited agreement to establish joint production and design operations, and more

recently, the establishment of a joint company in which Fiat and Ford would each own 49 percent, with a bank or some other financial institution holding a 2-percent shareholding. "It is one of a dozen or so scenarios," a Fiat spokesman said this week.

Commenting on the talks, Mr. Agnelli said that Fiat and Ford recently completed a major feasibility study of what the two companies might accomplish together, primarily in Western Europe, where they currently control, respectively, 12.8 percent and 11.7 percent of the market. Volkswagen AG of West Germany, according to industry estimates, is currently in first place with 12.9 percent. The outline for establishing what Mr. Agnelli described as "a common, unique company" has emerged from the study.

The study also showed what economies of scale might be accomplished by combining or reorganizing European operations of Fiat and Ford, which Mr. Agnelli did not identify. But he emphasized that the key question facing the two companies was how, in practice, the streamlining could be accomplished. "We have determined what we can do, but not how," he said.

Board Criticizes Bank of Boston

United Press International

BOSTON — Directors of the Bank of Boston have criticized the institution for failing to report \$1.2 billion in currency transactions with foreign banks.

The board said Wednesday that it was "distressed" that the bank "exhibited widespread laxity and poor judgment in its failures to comply with" the Currency and Foreign Transactions Act.

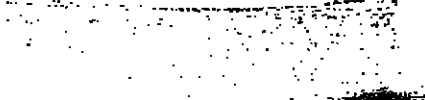
The bank pleaded guilty in February to charges of failing to report 1,500 transactions with nine foreign banks during the four years following a 1980 federal regulation that imposed the reporting requirement. It was fined a record \$500,000 by a federal judge.

Textron Income Soars 79%

United Press International

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Textron reported on Thursday that net income for the second quarter was up 79 percent to \$48.6 million, compared with \$27.2 million for the same period last year. Net income for the first half was up 81 percent to \$97.2 million, compared with \$53.7 million for the same period last year.

Thursday's OTC Prices									
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time									
Via The Associated Press									
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	3 P.M. Price	Net	Change
12	11	10	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
13	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
14	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
15	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
16	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
17	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
18	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
19	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
20	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
21	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
22	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
23	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
24	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
25	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
26	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
27	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
28	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
29	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
30	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
31	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
32	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
33	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
34	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
35	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
36	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
37	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
38	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
39	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
40	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
41	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
42	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
43	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
44	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
45	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
46	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
47	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
48	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
49	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
50	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
51	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
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53	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
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66	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
67	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
68	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
69	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
70	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
71	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
72	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
73	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
74	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
75	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
76	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
77	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
78	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
79	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
80	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
81	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
82	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
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89	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
90	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
91	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
92	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
93	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
94	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
95	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
96	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
97	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
98	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
99	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+
100	14	13	ADCO	1.25	198	184	184	+	+



SPORTS

Trickle Becomes Flood

As USFL's Star Players

Seek to Join Rival NFL

By Gary Pomerantz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Gradually, the trickle has become a flood. Numerous stars have left the U.S. Football League and followed the current into the National Football League, thankful for a league that can't break from back-to-back seasons.

How vast has the drain of stars been on the USFL? Big enough to provide a boost to the NFL. Consider the Tony Zendejas (Ex-terminator to the Redskins), the USFL's all-time leading passer in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$300,000 to buy out his USFL contract.

Running back Maurice Carthon (General to the Giants), who totaled nearly 1,800 yards the past season, proving that more than one running back can thrive in the NFL's Jerry.

This list does not include the Washington running back Joe Gibbs, who led the USFL in rushing in 1984, then ran for more than 1,000 yards in 1985. According to the USFL, Gibbs recently paid \$750,000 to buy out the rest of his USFL contract so he might return to the NFL. The Bills own his NFL rights.

Does this list include quarterback Bobby Hebert, the USFL's career passing leader, whose USFL contract expired with the Oakland Raiders and who is trying to arrange a deal with one of several NFL teams?

And perhaps most damaging of all for the USFL, the agents for two of the league's most coveted players — quarterbacks Jim Kelly and Steve Young — are talking about reaching out of contract and say they are considering taking their clients to the NFL, too.

The fact that Anthony Carter, the electric wide receiver for the Raiders, talks of wanting to escape from the option year of his USFL contract in 1986 to play for the NFL team that owns his rights in Miami — adds to an already yastal-clear picture.

"The invaders have until Aug. 1 decide whether to pick up the option. If they do, Anthony will play for them next year," says Bob Rooff, Carter's Boston-based agent. "If he had his preference, though, Anthony has always wanted to play for Miami."

Two weeks ago, the USFL commissioner, Harry Usher, said of the influx of USFL stars, "It's not such a critical thing to the league. New stars will develop in our league." Usher also said recently that the NFL's interest in these players was a "compliment" to the USFL.

Divergent views have emerged about the exodus of drawing-card players from the USFL. One view states to the USFL's \$1.32-billion contract against the NFL, ending the NFL from appearing on all three television networks. The deal tentatively is scheduled for February 1986.

"That lawsuit is the biggest obstacle of all in moving from the USFL to the NFL," says Greg Lusky, the Ohio-based agent for Kelly. The NFL is being extremely cautious, except in those situations like as in Los Angeles, where the team is anxious to get rid of anybody.

"I don't think the NFL is being anxious at all," says Art Wilkins, the Philadelphia-based agent for Kelly. "The NFL is the master of the smoke screen. I think the NFL is doing exactly what it always does: say one thing and do the other. The NFL is not being anxious at all, but just legally expedient or even rising to the level of being politically expedient."

Don Weiss, executive director of the NFL, says, "It would not be appropriate for us to make a comment other than to say that we are not going to engage in any conversations with players unless we are certain that those players are contractually free."

Responding to Wilkinson's charge that such a posture is merely a "smokescreen," Weiss added, "That's one opinion and an erroneous one."

Meanwhile, the USFL continues to make cutbacks. San Antonio released all 46 players earlier this week. The league office and numerous teams have made cutbacks in top personnel. At present, only five of the 14 teams have public relations directors.

"Usher has told us there are three players the league can't do without: Herschel Walker, Jim Kelly and Doug Flutie," Lustig said. "But if Birmingham lets Joe Gibbs go, and if Vince Evans becomes available, and if Arizona tries to unload Doug Williams, that tells you the owners are trying to go back to basics."

Usher recently gave Leigh Steinberg, Young's agent, clearance to negotiate with the Tampa Bay Buccaneers of the NFL, the team that possesses Young's rights in that league. Steinberg says Usher did not, however, give him the right to sign Young with Tampa Bay. Young had signed a contract with the Express worth a reported \$40 million.

"The point I'm making is that we're not talking about a technical breach in Steve's contract," Steinberg says. "There were clauses in his contract designed specifically to avoid the kind of situation that occurred this season."

"The conditions Steve bargained had to do with quality of coaching he would receive, with quality management and with an owner who owns businesses off the field. It did not have to do with playing in the Coliseum with 3,000 fans, with few or no reserves on the team, with no TV or radio contract to speak of and with creditors lined up around the block."

Kelly's contract with the financially troubled Houston Gamblers was breached, Lustig said, "because he wasn't paid the last two weeks of the season and the play-off." Lustig said the league has said it will assume responsibility for Kelly's contract if the Gamblers are unable to make payments. Lustig said he is waiting to find out if the Gamblers will be sold and moved to New York, which he claims would be a bonanza market for a player such as Kelly, who has two years on his contract.

"If the Gamblers aren't sold and moved, I would try to solve Jim's contract with the USFL," Lustig said. "If I can't work it out, I would like the USFL to court. But if the team goes under and the league goes under, all you end up with is a lawsuit against a bankrupt league. It's sort of a Catch-22."

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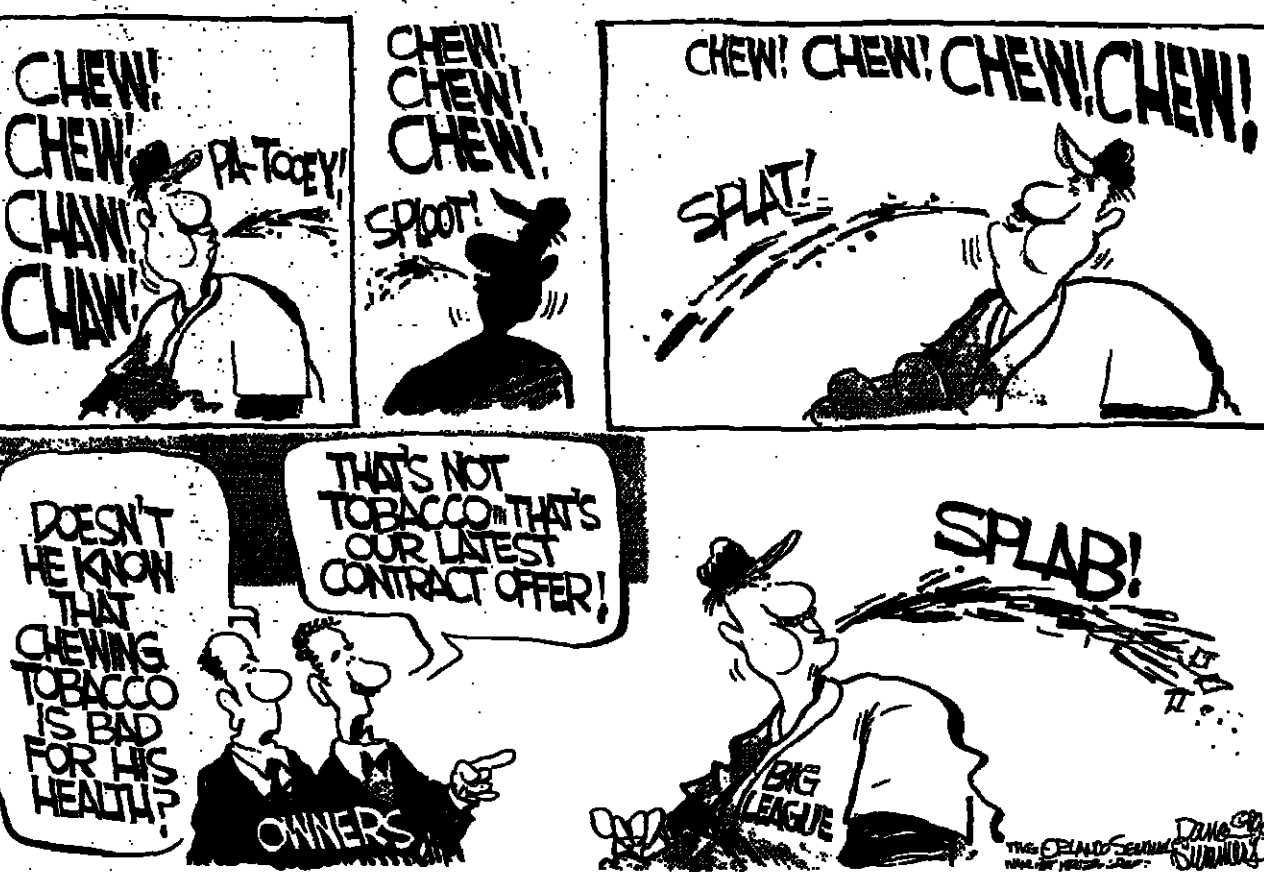
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VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Belated Admission From Baseball's Crowned Heads

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the face of an impending players strike — the deadline, as baseball fans know, is Aug. 6 — the crowned heads of baseball admitted this week that they were slightly off on recent statements about financial losses.

The misjudgment was a mere pittance, totaling only \$196.5 million over five years. Well, players say at least give us a proposal, but so far the crowned heads haven't.

The crowned heads are getting much more from the networks now — it is a six-year total of \$1.1 billion which began in 1984 — and the players want to stay at the percentage level, one-third, that they've enjoyed from TV loot for nearly 20 years. This would mean about \$60 million a year instead of the current \$15.5 million.

The crowned heads have said that the added TV revenue is essential for them. They loudly proclaim that they're losing money like crazy and that they can't afford to pay the players the kind of money they have been.

The players retort that the crowned heads have not established that their wallets are indeed as flat as baseball cards. The Players Association hired the same accounting firm, Seidman & Seidman, that checked the books of the National Basketball Association teams, which warned of doom if they continued paying huge salaries. In that case, the accountants agreed substantially and the NBA Players Association negotiated a salary cap.

However, when the firm reviewed the baseball clubs' statements for accuracy, it said, according to Don Felt, acting executive director of the Players Association, that "they weren't comparable to those of the NBA, not even remotely." In fact, the players contend that the owners are making money. The crowned heads have said that they lost \$43 million in 1984. The players' accountants read the books at a different angle from the owners' and determined that the clubs made a \$9 million profit. On Monday, the crowned heads announced that, well, we didn't really lose \$43 million, we lost only \$28.5 million.

For 1985, the crowned heads originally said they were going to lose \$58 million, but now they have tempered that projection to \$25 million. The similar reductions were for 1986, \$24 million to \$59 million; 1987, \$113 million to \$64 million; and 1988, \$155 million to \$86 million. Combined with last year's newly admitted reduction, that's a total difference in the first financial statement and the new one of \$196.5 million for five years.

The Players Association believes there is still a long way to go in order for the owners to come completely clean about their income.

Yet, crowned heads have historically been able, when necessary, to prove they were in need of a tin cup.

Meanwhile, the crowned heads, most of whom have other businesses besides baseball, such as shipbuilding and car dealing and pizza franchising, can write off their baseball losses, or juggle their books — all within legal loopholes — in order to derive an advantage in their tangled ledgers. And if they have to sell the club, there is a nice profit and sweet capital gains to be enjoyed.

Yet crowned heads have historically been able, when necessary, to prove they were in need of a tin cup.

The classic case was the financier J.P. Morgan. In 1933, Morgan, the richest man in the world, testified before the Senate Banking Committee hearings in Washington that he paid no income taxes in 1932.

But how was that possible? Losses, he explained. Losses, losses, losses.

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Cubs Defeat Padres

With an Infield Hit

In the 10th Inning

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — A hard ground ball by Richie Hebner in the 10th inning enabled the Chicago Cubs to beat the San Diego Padres, 4-3, Wednesday night. It was the Padres' fourth straight loss.

With Ryne Sandberg on third and Leon Durham on first, Hebner grounded a ball up the middle with two outs in the top of the 10th. The Padre shortstop, Garry Templeton, ran a long way to pick it up. But he bobbled it, causing a tardy throw to Carmelo Martinez, the first baseman.

Martinez was playing first because Steve Garvey and Terry Kennedy, who had led a ninth-inning rally to tie the game at 3-3, had already left for pinch-runners.

"I don't know, man," he said of the throw. "It was real close."

The Padres trailed, 3-2, entering the bottom of the ninth with Lee Smith on the mound for the Cubs. But Garvey, who hit a memorable playoff homer here last season against Smith, lined a double off the left-center-field wall. Jerry Davis ran for Garvey and scored on Kennedy's single through a pulled-in infield. Jerry Royster ran for Kennedy.

There were now two outs, with Kevin McNamara up. But Royster decided to steal — a move that Dick Williams, the Padre manager, agreed with — and Royster was thrown out by catcher Steve Lake.

"If I make it, we have a chance to win," Royster said. "If I don't, we're still tied. But we've got to quit sitting around waiting for home runs. We're waiting for the big inning too much. You can't expect guys to hit and hit all year."

Cardinals 4, Giants 0: John Tudor shut out the Giants on six hits at San Francisco. It was Tudor's fifth shutout, tying him with Fernando Valenzuela for the league lead. All the Cardinal runs came in the fifth inning and were earned, due to catcher Alex Trevino's fumbling of Tudor's one-out bunt. One out later, Willie McGee hit a three-run home run. A walk to Tommy Herr, a steal and Jack Clark's single accounted for the other run.

Reds 3, Mets 2: Cincinnati completed a three-game sweep of the Mets in New York when Eddie Milner hit a single up the middle to drive in the winning run with two out in the ninth. Earlier, Milner scored the first two runs for the Reds and, in the third inning, threw Rafael Santana out at the plate as he tried to score from second on a single. Pete Rose had two hits for the Reds. He now needs 31 hits to break Ty Cobb's record.

Phillies 3, Astros 1: Nolan Ryan lost a no-hitter with one out in the sixth, lost a shutout in the seventh and lost the game in the eighth when Von Hayes hit an inside-the-park home run in Philadelphia. After Hayes circled the bases on a fly ball, he was caught by the Astros.

Angels 6, Brewers 4: Rufino Linares hit a three-run homer and Mike Brown and Bob Boone added bases-empty shots to power the Angels in Milwaukee. Ron Romanick gave up three runs on eight hits, two walks and had one strikeout before leaving after the sixth inning. Steve Cihurn and Donnie Moore pitched the final three innings for California.

Uncertain Future for Perez: Pascual Perez is back in Atlanta and has contacted the Braves. The Associated Press reported from Atlanta. The right-handed pitcher left the team Sunday in New York after being beaten by the New York Mets and has since been suspended without pay.

In an interview published in Thursday's edition of The Atlanta Constitution, Perez said, "I don't feel good. I need time. I might not play baseball for a long, long time. I need a break."

Perez was 14-8 for the Braves last year but only 1-8 with a 6.52 earned run average this season. He has been on the disabled list twice this season with arm problems.

I knew people were looking for me, but I needed to be left alone," Perez said in the interview. He said he spent Monday and Tuesday in New York with his brother, "wandering around and trying to figure things out."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Standings Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

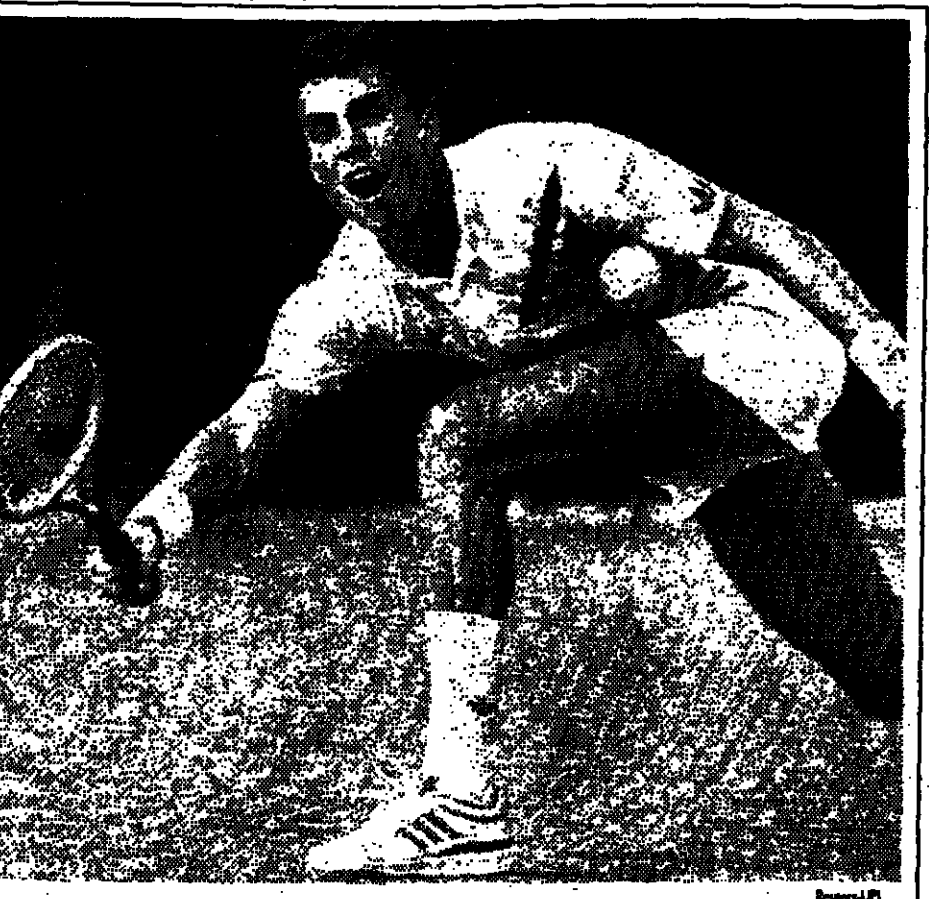
AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division	West Division
Toronto 38-27	Los Angeles 38-27
New York 37-28	San Diego 37-28
Baltimore 36-29	San Francisco 36-29
Seattle 35-30	Los Angeles 35-30
California 34-31	San Diego 34-31
Kansas City 33-32	San Francisco 33-32
Chicago 32-33	Los Angeles 32-33
Cleveland 31-34	San Diego 31-34
Minnesota 30-35	San Francisco 30-35
Texas 29-36	Los Angeles 29-36
West Division	East Division
Los Angeles 38-27	Toronto 38-27
San Diego 37-28	New York 37-28
San Francisco 36-29	Baltimore 36-29
Los Angeles 35-30	Seattle 35-30
San Diego 34-31	California 34-31
San Francisco 33-32	Kansas City 33-32
Los Angeles 32-33	Chicago 32-33
San Diego 31-34	Cleveland 31-34
San Francisco 30-35	Minnesota 30-35
Los Angeles 29-36	Texas 29-36

Tennis

U.S. CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS	INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
Men's Singles	Men's Singles
Yonick Mack (1), France, def. Thierry Tulasne, France, 6-4, 6-4.	Leonek Dancow, U.S., def. Mark Dickson (12), U.S., 6-3, 6-2.
Second Round	Second Round
Gilberto Villan (10), Argentina, def. Pavel Stizil, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2.	Jana Novotna, Czechoslovakia, def. Aaron Krichbaum (14), U.S., 6-4, 7-5.
Martin Jotta (8), Argentina, def. Norman Panthier, U.S., 6-2, 7-5.	Alina Williams, U.S., def. Marcela Invernizzi, Argentina, 6-4, 6-1.
Alfonso Maciel (5), Czechoslovakia, def. Phillip Tuchman, U.S., 6-4, 6-1.	Gov Fehet (15), France, def. Hans Gillemer, Chile, 6-4, 6-2.
Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Slobodan Zivonjovic, Yugoslavia, 6-4, 6-2.	Third Round
Hans Schneider (12), West Germany, def. Jose Luis Clerc (7), Argentina, 6-4, 6-2.	Anderson Thomas (1), U.S., def. Libor Pismak (7), Czechoslovakia, 2-6, 7-6, 6-4.
Women's Singles	Women's Singles
Zing Carrigan (12), U.S., def. Jenny Kitzh, Germany, 6-3, 6-2.	Gabriela Sabatini (2), Argentina, def. Susan Maccarin (12), U.S., 6-3, 6-2.
Darlene Hard (12), U.S., def. Michelle Torres (7), U.S., 6-1, 6-2.	Kate Gomeret, U.S., def. Katerina Motova (8), Bulgaria, 6-4, 6-2.
Alina Williams (4), U.S., def. Helen Kasi, Canada, 6-4, 6-2.	Anne Ivan, U.S., def. Kathleen Horvath (1), U.S., 6-4, 6-1.
Gov Fehet (15), France, def. Beverly Bowes, U.S., 6-1, 6-2.	Monika Melero (1), Bulgaria, def. Slobodan Zivonjovic, Yugoslavia, 7-6, 6-4, 7-6.

Transition

BASKETBALL	FOOTBALL
National Basketball Association	Canadian Football League
INDIANA — Cal Kevin Johnson, Ralph Jackson, Kenny Patterson, guards, and Rudy Martin, forward.	EDMONTON — Tyrod Mark Horvath, defensive back, to Toronto for future considerations. Shaded Clifford Toney, defensive back; Dave McNeil and Frank Battistone, linebackers. Activated Milton Jones, running back; Released Lamond Hamilton, defensive lineman; and Mike Robinson, linebacker.
HAMILTON — Guard James Head, wide receiver. Released Mike Miller, wide receiver.	WINNIPEG — Activated Jeffery Head, wide receiver. Released Mike Miller, wide receiver.
National Football League	CINCINNATI — Announced the retirement of Mike Robinson, offensive lineman.



EASY OPENER — Ivan Lendl returning a shot to Slobodan Zivonjovic in his first match at the U.S. Clay Court Championships in Indianapolis. Lendl triumphed, 6-4, 6-0.



SUMMER EXHIBITION OF RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

Graff

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